

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 5.

## EXPORT TRAFFIC RATE QUESTION.

While its competitors have filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission by which they meet the reduced rates of the Illinois Central on export packinghouse products of 10 cents to the east bank of the Mississippi River and 35 cents to the Atlantic seaboard, the Burlington is silent. Under the advice of its attorneys it contends that the commission has no jurisdiction over export traffic, and what it is doing is not known. It is the contention of railroads and packers recently indicted for alleged rebating on export shipments that the Commission has no authority over export shipments or export rates.

## CATTLE FOR NEW BRITISH ABATTOIR.

A shipment of close to 800 head of beef cattle on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka last week from New York to Southampton was said to be the first exportation of live cattle to this British port for slaughter on arrival. Most shipments of cattle on the hoof to British ports are for sale to butchers and slaughterers after arrival. This consignment was said to have been intended for the Southampton Cold Storage Company, which has recently completed a new abattoir which is said to be the finest in Europe.

## CRUSHERS' CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.

The executive committee of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association met at New Orleans this week to consider accumulated matters of importance. The invitation of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association to hold the 1906 annual convention at Atlanta was accepted, and the date was set for May 15, 16 and 17. A committee consisting of President J. C. Hamilton, Baton Rouge, La.; L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; Jo W. Allison, Ennis, Tex., and Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga., was appointed to represent the interests of the cottonseed crushers at Washington in the present tariff crisis.

## SOAP PLANT FOR SWIFT.

It was reported this week from Chester, Pa., that Herbert L. Swift, who has been spending some time at Atlantic City, made a visit to the works of the Roever Soap Company at Chester, in company with the receiver of the concern. It was said that Mr. Swift looked the plant over with an eye to its purchase for Swift uses.

## HEAVY TRAFFIC IN MEAT PRODUCTS.

The persistence of the mild and open weather of the present winter makes the railroad officials happy. Usually at this season it is a tale of woe about snow blockades and freight gluts, and Eastern meat men are in trouble over arrival of supplies. This year the volume of winter traffic is the heaviest ever known, and except for some snow in Michigan and the Northwest, the movement of livestock and meats has been continued on a summer schedule. This is fortunate for exporters of provisions and other meat products who are making a last effort to fill heavy foreign orders before the tariff boycott begins on March 1. At least fifty million dollars' worth of this character of freights have passed over Eastern roads to export shipping points which would not have been moved except for the tariff situation and the favorable weather conditions which have prevailed.

## ENLARGING DENVER PLANTS.

It is reported from Denver that one of the objects of the visit this week to that city of President Tilden and other officers of the National Packing Company is the consummation of plans for the enlargement of the Denver plants recently acquired by the company. It is said that the Colorado Packing Company and Western Packing Company plants will have at least half a million dollars spent on them in the way of increasing particularly their pork packing capacity. Colorado has come to be recognized as a hog-growing territory of great promise, and the quality and reputation of the Colorado-fed product is said to be equal to that of Colorado lambs. According to the report, Denver will be made a prominent pork-packing point for the National company.

## CANADIAN PACKERS SHUT DOWN.

The Canadian government order prohibiting the slaughter of American hogs at Canadian plants, even though in bond for export, has brought about a condition of stagnation in the Canadian packing business. Several plants have shut down altogether, and others are running with greatly reduced forces, because of the lack of hogs. Canadian growers either cannot or will not furnish them, but at the same time they use their political influence to prevent the importation of American hogs.

## RATE BILL AND THE CAR LINES.

The Hepburn railroad rate bill, presumably representing the views of the President and his friends on the rate regulation question, was this week reported in the House at Washington and is being debated. Its provisions relating to private car lines did not suit, apparently, those interests which would like to put the private car concerns out of business. Coupling this aim with a desire to get the Standard Oil Company under federal control, Representative Campbell, of Kansas, this week offered the following amendment to that section of the Hepburn rate bill which regulates common carriers:

Provided, That all ventilator cars, refrigerator cars, oil or tank cars, and any and all cars which have heretofore been termed "private cars," including express cars and express companies used in the transportation of any article or commodity of interstate or foreign commerce, are hereby declared to be and are common carriers and subject to all laws, rules and regulations regulating or affecting common carriers in the transportation of articles or commodities of interstate or foreign commerce.

Provided further, That from and after six months after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any railway company engaged in the business of a common carrier to contract with any person, firm or corporation, being the producers or shippers of any article or commodity entering into interstate or foreign commerce, for the transportation or shipment for such article or commodity, when it is offered in ventilator, refrigerator, tank or private cars of any kind or character whatsoever, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such producers or shippers. To be a stockholder in or director or officer of, any company owning or controlling such private cars shall be construed as having such an interest as prohibited by this act.

## CONGRESSIONAL STINGINESS.

The House at Washington refused to grant Secretary Wilson's request for an emergency appropriation of \$135,000 for additional meat inspection to take care of the rush of exports before March 1, when Europe shuts its doors against American meats. Instead, a beggarly \$20,000 was granted. An effort will be made to get the proper sum put back in the bill before it passes both houses, and in the meantime Secretary Wilson is expected to take the bull by the horns and do as much as possible to help the movement of exports of pork products, which require government inspection before they can be sent abroad.

**LIVESTOCK INTERESTS**

Amalgamation of the Western livestock interests in one effective body was accomplished this week at Denver. Where there was discord and secession last year, now there is harmony and union. The National Livestock Association and the American Stockgrowers' Association have been combined in the American National Livestock Association, with the advancement of home interests and the saving of foreign markets as the chief slogans.

The reunion was effected on Tuesday, and sealed by the election of Murdo Mackenzie of Colorado as president, and T. W. Tomlinson of Chicago as secretary of the new organization. Mr. Mackenzie, a distinguished cattle raiser, was the head of the American Stockgrowers' Association, and Mr. Tomlinson, who is a rate and railroad expert, was secretary of the same body. President Hagenbarth of the National Livestock Association, whose views of a year ago are now being carried out, and for whom the result is a personal triumph, nominated Mr. Mackenzie to head the united body. Secretary Gwin of the National association is taken care of by being made secretary of the National Woolgrowers' Association, which retains its separate identity.

Membership in the new body is confined to stockgrowers. Railroads, packers, commission men and stockyards interests are left out. This plan provides for delegate representation in place of the undivided membership plan, as adopted by the American Stock Growers last May. All accredited livestock associations are entitled to representation with as many delegates as they may wish to provide at the rate of \$10 per delegate. Individual members have an equal vote and representation at a \$5 membership fee. No voting can be done by proxy in the new body.

The scope of work is indicated by provision for standing committees as follows: Finance, transportation, forest reserves and grazing lands, sanitary and range inspection, stockyards and livestock exchanges, foreign and home markets. Many important questions are to be agitated, including railroad rate legislation, reciprocity and the use of public lands for grazing.

**Packing Interests Represented.**

Denver was full of stockmen and representatives of allied interests this week. Everything was harmonious and everybody worked together. Conspicuous among the visitors were the venerable Nelson Morris, who is as much cattleman as packer; president Edward Tilden of the National Packing Company; vice-president Patterson of the same company; R. C. McManus of Swift & Company; president Isaac Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York; Colonel W. E. Skinner of Chicago, and other notables. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the government forestry bureau, was the personal representative of the President at the convention.

In his opening address President Hagenbarth recalled his predictions of last year and said they had been verified. He laid the responsibility for depression in the cattle industry to decreased beef consumption in this country, and to Congress for its neglect

**REUNITED AT DENVER**

of our foreign markets. He elicited cheers by this declaration:

"There is no question whatever that if the cattle breeders and cattle feeders of the United States should rise in their might and notify Congress that their legitimate markets abroad must be conserved and developed, conditions would be promptly reversed."

"This convention," said President Mackenzie, "will mark the beginning of a great epoch in the history of the American stock grower. With the cattlemen of the country allied in one strong organization, working entirely to the benefit of the producer, almost anything can be accomplished to the betterment of present prevailing conditions." The make theirs a more effective body than National Woolgrowers' Association plan to ever before. Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming was elected president; J. M. Wilson, of Wyoming, first vice-president, and J. H. Gwin, of Oregon, secretary. Lines will be drawn more closely between sheepmen's interests and those of cattlemen, and future work in common to both interests will be done by executive committees.

**Livestock Show a Big Success.**

The holding of three or four conventions at the same time brought a great crowd of stockgrowers, breeders, feeders and others allied with the industry to Denver, and the first Western Live Stock Show proved a big attraction. The exhibits were a great surprise in their number, range and quality, both as to feeder stock and exhibits of fat cattle, hogs and sheep. The most famous herds of the West were represented in both fat and feeder sections, and the rivalry for honors in the showing of fat market stock showed the beginning of a new era for Colorado as a meat section, especially in hogs, sheep and lambs.

The sale of fat stock aroused almost as much interest as the auction at the International, and there was some lively bidding by packers and Eastern buyers to get hold of the fancy stuff offered. There was a distinguished list of judges, which included the following: Thomas Cross, buyer for the National Packing Company, Chicago, fat cattle; T. B. Hord, Nebraska, feeder cattle; N. H. Gentry, Missouri, Shorthorn cattle; Overton Harris, Missouri, Hereford cattle; Charles Gray, Chicago, Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle; Peter Jensen, Nebraska, ear loads of sheep; George McKerrow, Wisconsin, single sheep; N. H. Gentry, Missouri, hogs; Henry Gebhard, Denver, carcasses.

Denver maintained her reputation for hospitality, and the weather was as strikingly different from that of last year's convention as was the temper of the delegates. Then it was storm; this week it was all sunshine — of the Colorado brand, too.

**MEAT REFRIGERATION AFLOAT.**

In a supplement to their annual review of the frozen meat trade of the world W. Weddel & Co., of London, publish a list of steamships fitted with refrigerating machinery and engaged in the frozen meat trade at the end of 1905. The list does not include vessels fitted exclusively for carrying refrigerated meat, and therefore does not include those in

service between American ports and Great Britain.

The table shows there are 172 vessels engaged in the frozen meat trade, with a total carrying capacity of 10,919,200 carcasses (the basis being a 56-pound mutton carcass). Of these 42 ships are on the Australian route, with a carrying capacity of 1,528,300 carcasses; between New Zealand and London 38 vessels are in service, their capacity being 3,294,400 carcasses; vessels running from Australian or Argentine ports to Great Britain or South African ports number 36, with 3,248,000 carcass capacity; while from Argentina to England there are 43 vessels in service, with a total capacity of 2,379,400 carcasses. A supplementary list of ships equipped for this service, but not at present running numbers 7, with a total capacity of 299,900 carcasses.

There are also 6 steamers, with a 169,200 carcass capacity, which have recently been devoted to carrying refrigerated meat exclusively from Argentina to the port of Southampton. As the vessels engaged in the frozen meat trade between the River Plate and England are also prepared to carry refrigerated beef, the growing magnitude of the competition in this line which the United States must meet is indicated. As shown in figures published last week, the exports of refrigerated beef from Argentina to England increased from 347,000 cwts. in 1904 to 653,560 cwts. in 1905.

**AN INVITATION FROM KENTUCKY.**

The National Provisioner: I have been reading in your paper with much interest of the action taken by Canada in excluding our American hog, and the protest of the Canadian packers. It seems there is only one alternative for them, and that is to come to the United States. Our Kentucky hogs come closer to the Canadian than any other, and Louisville is a good packing point. Why not a few come here?

R. C. WATKINS, President,  
Kentucky Packing & Provision Co.

## PACKERS FORCED TO SHOW BOOKS

Testimony at Chicago Hearing Shows Government Officials in an Unenviable Light—Garfield Secured Access to Records on Promise That Information Would Be Treated Confidentially—Threats Also Made to Force Packers to Give Up Trade Secrets.

Hearing of the immunity phase of the packers' cases at Chicago this week revealed some of the inner workings of the government's plan of campaign against the industry. Part of the testimony forecasted last week by packers' counsel in their opening addresses was introduced, and so far as the hearing has progressed it has shown the following facts:

That Commissioner Garfield, in seeking access to the packers' private records, promised that the information thus obtained would be treated as confidential, and on behalf of the President assured them that no use would be made of it beyond the purposes of the industrial investigation.

That packers' attorneys, acting on this promise, had advised their clients to give Mr. Garfield's agents full access to their records.

That Commissioner Garfield assured the packers that his department had no connection with the Department of Justice, and that the information he secured would not be given to that department.

That the very information thus obtained was submitted to the Grand Jury which last July returned the pending indictments.

### Forced to Give Up Trade Secrets.

That Mr. Garfield threatened other packers with prosecution if they did not give up their trade secrets to his agents.

That after Mr. Garfield had completed his report and submitted proofs to the packers for correction, he then compelled certain of them to give up their secret profit and loss accounts to him, and also to disclose certain trade secrets, the divulging of which to their trade rivals would work great harm to them.

Witnesses who testified to these facts were L. C. Krauthoff, former counsel for Armour & Company; Charles G. Dawes, ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury and now president of the Central Trust Company, of Illinois; Samuel McRoberts, treasurer of Armour & Company; Edward and Ira Morris, of Morris & Company; Edward F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Company, and others. Other witnesses yet to be called include James H. Eckels, also an ex-comptroller of the currency, other heads of packing firms and Commissioner Garfield himself.

At the close of last week there was a chance that opposing attorneys would come together on a statement of facts, so that the hearing of evidence might be dispensed with, and the court left to rule on the points of law affecting the immunity claim. But no agreement could be reached, and the hearing of evidence was set for Monday.

### What Mr. Garfield Promised.

The first witness called for the packers was Lewis C. Krauthoff, former general counsel for Armour & Company, and now a resident of New York City. Mr. Krauthoff testified to meeting Commissioner Garfield in Chicago in April, 1904, when the investigation of the beef industry was just beginning. The meeting was arranged by Mr. Dawes. Concerning it Mr. Krauthoff testified as follows:

"Mr. Garfield stated in a formal way, apparently careful of his language, substantially this: That the Martin resolution imposed

upon him a duty of investigating the packing industry; that in order to do this, he must have access to the books of the packers. His purpose in coming to Chicago was to gain this access. He said that he had held conferences with the President and others in respect to the investigation, and that it was of very great importance. He said that he was particularly anxious that the investigation should be fair, exhaustive, and thorough, so that the usefulness of his department would be shown. Further, he stated that he realized the disinclination of business men to disclose secret matters of business, but that he had mapped out a plan. He said, of course I knew the powers of his office, and produced a pamphlet, a report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and remarked again that of course I knew of his power to get the information.

### He Spoke for the President.

"Mr. Garfield said he wished to make a success and not resort to detective methods, and wished to report to the President so that the President could report to Congress. He declared that he spoke for the President and that, of course, we would have the protection necessary under the law creating his department. I told him that my clients were in a very delicate position, that the newspapers were full of matter pertaining to them, and that if the results of this submission to his requirements were to be further newspaper notoriety and litigation, I would, of course, contest the law. I asked him whether we were to be protected in case of dishonest special agents. He assured me of this, and said that we were protected by the law, the source of his information being secret.

"I then asked what use the President of the United States wished to make of the information. He answered with emphasis that of course the President of a great nation would not allow anything to happen to which any one could take exception.

"He further said that where figures and data came from unquestionable sources the oath was not necessary, but if anything came up in regard to the oath he would let us know. I said that as I understood his position as to keeping our disclosures confidential, I would advise my clients to do as he asked."

The cross-examination by the government attorney was confined to an effort to elicit statements which might be used later on in the main trial of the case to the damage of the defendants. The court ruled out such questions. An attempt was then made to get the witness to admit that he knew Commissioner Garfield could not promise immunity, but not much was gained by this.

### Corroborative Evidence Introduced.

On Tuesday ex-Comptroller Charles G. Dawes was called. He testified to having arranged the meeting between Mr. Garfield and the packers' representatives, and corroborated the evidence concerning the statements and promises made by Mr. Garfield to the packers' lawyers.

"Mr. Garfield said the information he wanted from the packers would be used solely and exclusively for the Department of Commerce and Labor," declared Mr. Dawes. "I heard him tell the representatives of Armour & Company that the facts given him would be held sacredly confidential. He announced that as the policy of the President, determined upon in conferences at Washington."

Samuel A. McRoberts, treasurer of Armour & Company, followed Mr. Dawes, giving further corroboration to the reports of the in-

terview. He said that in the talk with Mr. Garfield before the investigation the packers suggested the information sought might be used by "some ambitious politician or over zealous government official to begin a prosecution on the ground that it would be a popular move and attract a good many votes." To this, he declared, the Commissioner replied that all those things had been considered by the President, whose policy it was to keep the information secret.

### Garfield's Statements to the Morrises.

Edward Morris, vice-president of Morris & Company and the Fairbank Canning Company, testified that Commissioner Garfield had called on him for access to the records of his companies, promising that no use would be made of the information except for purposes of the departmental investigation. Later on Mr. Garfield returned to Chicago with most of the proofs of his report, which he asked Mr. Morris to read and see if they were correct. The witness read the proofs and announced them correct.

Mr. Morris testified that Commissioner Garfield then demanded of him that he show him his secret profit and loss accounts. This was after the report had been put in type. The demand was accompanied by what amounted to a threat, and the witness was forced to comply. This testimony created a sensation in court.

On Wednesday Ira Morris, secretary of the Morris and Fairbank companies, followed Edward Morris on the stand. Edward F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Company, was also called. Both testified under oath that Mr. Garfield had specifically promised that the information they gave him would not be used against them in any court proceedings. They said Mr. Garfield evidently took special pains to impress this on their minds.

The witnesses declared further that the Commissioner of Corporations had threatened to avail himself of the law compelling the information should they refuse to produce it; that Mr. Garfield said he did not desire this course, as the Washington officials purposed to aid commerce instead of embarrassing it; that they were given to understand at all times that in taking the government's representative into their confidence they were not running any risk of any kind.

That portion of their testimony relating to Mr. Garfield's second visit to Chicago caused a mild sensation. Both witnesses testified that the commissioner on that occasion forced them to divulge their private trade secrets, threatening to invoke the law if they resisted the demand. This information, they said, was of the most secret nature and such as is not communicated to any one save one or two high officials of the company. In substance the evidence was to the effect that Mr. Garfield is now in possession of trade secrets of the packing firms which could be used by a rival to their great disadvantage should it be disclosed.

Thursday was devoted to the cross-examination of E. F. Swift, but nothing new was developed.



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## THE PRIVATE CAR CONTROVERSY

By J. Ogden Armour.\*

(Concluded from last week.)

Almost every fruit and vegetable growing district in this country is a living witness to the pioneering work and the efficiency of the private car line. These lines have served both to develop new fields and to widen the market of the fields already in existence when they entered business. This one fact alone should be sufficient to demonstrate the truth of that statement: there are practically no reliable statistics to be had anywhere in the country in relation to the fruit industry save those gathered by the private car lines. A caller at the Agricultural Department in Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago asked for statistics on the fruit crop of Idaho. He was told that the Department had none, and that aside from the apple crop the Agricultural Department had no fruit statistics whatever.

Is it not remarkable that so many people should be eager to legislate definitely in relation to an industry that amounts to more than \$400,000,000 a year, yet on which there is so little information that the Agricultural Department of the Government has no statistics whatever?

Let us again look for a moment at the Michigan fruit district, concerning which there has been so much discussion. Up to ten years ago practically no fruit was shipped out of Michigan under refrigeration. Practically all of the crop was dumped into Chicago by boat and by ventilated cars. The Chicago market was uniformly low in consequence, and Chicago commission men made handsome profits by reshipping Michigan peaches to other points, even back into Michigan.

The private car line began to investigate the Michigan field some years ago. The car line agent discovered that Michigan growers and shippers would not ship to Eastern markets, such as Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, etc., because they had no personal acquaintance with firms handling fruit at those points. The agent made it his business to get into communication with Eastern fruit dealers. Many of them were skeptical as to the statement that they could buy fancy peaches in Michigan. They were told to send their buyers into that district and, if they found that the results did not justify the effort, the car lines would pay the expense. Several of them took advantage of that offer; they came, were convinced and bought.

### A Market at the Door.

This practice of sending buyers to the door of the grower—buyers who buy for cash and do not require the grower to ship on commission—has spread to all parts of the country. This is not the least of the advantages that the private car lines have brought to the fruit growers. It gives the grower a market at his own door and his product is disposed of without risk to himself.

Since 1889 the fruit and vegetable industry in California has grown practically ten times in volume; and financially it is in better condition than at any previous time in its history. California shipped, in 1905, 30,000 cars of lemons and oranges at an increase in profit over 1904 of more than \$100 per car. Right now 200 cars a day are coming out of that State. The orange and lemon industry of California would not have been developed without the private car.

A few years ago head lettuce was a rarity in Northern markets. The private car line has developed this trade and has made many Florida farmers rich thereby. In the beginning, not more than half a dozen years ago, one car a day of head lettuce was sufficient to supply the New York market. New York alone now absorbs forty to fifty cars a day during the winter months.

A car line agent interested strawberry growers around Nashville, Tennessee, in 1903, to ship eight or ten cars as an experiment. Results were so good that the shipments rose to twenty cars in 1904 and to sixty cars in 1905. Humboldt, Tennessee, used to send out about fifty cars of tomatoes a season, six or seven years ago. The tomatoes had to be shipped green and ripened in the commission man's storeroom, which, of course, impaired the quality. Humboldt now ships in a season 500 cars of tomatoes that are allowed to ripen on the vines and therefore bring a much better price.

The new prune plum district of Idaho has been developed entirely by the private car line missionary work and within a very few years. The far Northwest now sends to market from 2,000 to 3,000 cars a year. Other important new districts are being similarly developed in northeast Texas, in Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Arkansas and Missouri.

The principal fruit-growing districts of the country in 1890 shipped under refrigeration only 9,164 cars; the same districts in 1905 shipped 42,982 cars. In particular districts during this period shipments have been multiplied to ten and even twenty times over so far as the Armour lines alone are concerned.

### Sure and Profitable Returns.

It is impossible to over-emphasize the development work of the private car lines in providing for the grower a sure market and a profitable market. The grower wants to know before he lays out money on his land that he will be able to deliver his products to markets in prime condition; the private car line service gives him that assurance. The shipper wants to know, when he loads a car of perishable fruit, that everything possible will be done to carry that fruit to any market or to the best market in good condition so that it may command a fair price there; the private car line service gives him that assurance. The business of both the grower and the shipper is thus, as it were, insured.

According to commission men of a certain kind—the kind who are the source of practically all agitation against the car lines—the private cars check rather than develop the fruit-growing industry. In view of what has been shown as to growers' and shippers' views it may be asked: "Have the commission men a motive?" Let us look at an example of what used to be a not infrequent experience of fruit shippers before the guarantees of the private car service were thrown around the business.

Not many seasons ago a grower in Georgia shipped two cars of peaches to an Indiana city. The consignee wired the grower that both cars arrived in "bad condition," intimating that the price would have to be cut. The grower asked the car line agent's advice as to what he should do about it. He was advised: "Those cars left here in good condition and are, undoubtedly, in good condition now. Our reports will back up a law-suit and probably enable you to collect for your peaches; but law is always expensive and you will probably save money by going yourself to Indiana now."

The grower took that advice. His peaches had reached their destination on Friday; he did not reach there until Monday. Going as a buyer to the consignee firm (its members did not know him personally) he found some

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of his own peaches exposed for sale in fine condition.

"Got 150 crates as good as those?" he asked, indicating packages stenciled with his own name.

"Sure," was the prompt answer. "We've got parts of two cars still on track—fine peaches all the way through. Come down and see 'em."

The grower accompanied the commission man, saw his own peaches still in good condition after lying on a side track nearly three days, and then told his name. He was paid, without discount for bad condition.

### The Hold-Up Theory.

In some quarters it has been made to appear that the convenience of the public is deliberately defied and made to suffer through the operation of the private freight cars. A cunning attempt to prejudice the public is made by the assertion that the railroads are so subservient to the Armour interests that they sidetrack passenger trains to let trains of these private cars pass; that the American citizen is held up on a switch so that the train of private freight cars may have the right-of-way and not be interrupted in the work of earning mileage for a rapacious corporation.

Now it may be a fact that in some isolated instances local passenger trains have been sidetracked to let pass a through freight containing private cars. I do not know of such an instance, but it is possible that the exigencies of practical railroad operation might have brought this about in rare instances, but it is not a fact that this sort of occurrence is a part of the system of our operation or a logical result of it. Is there any reader of this paper who frequently travels on local passenger trains who has not, at some time or other, been in a sidetracked coach that has been passed by a freight train made up of cars of miscellaneous kind and ownership? I think we have all had that experience.

Certainly the experience is common enough to render absurd the insinuation that the railroads of this country are so dominated by the Armour or any other private car lines or packing interests that they make a practice of giving trains of such cars precedence over their passenger service and thereby subject the traveling public to delay, inconvenience and indignity. Incidentally, it may be said that the slow passenger time from Chicago to New York is 30 hours and that the fastest "private freight" time is 60 hours.

However, I make no denial of the fact that the private car service, so far, at least, as the Armour lines are concerned—and I am willing to concede as much to competing lines—is so organized that its cars are not permitted to lag on the way, to loiter at division points, or in any way to fail in delivering their cargoes at their destinations in the shortest possible time consistent with sound, safe and reasonable railroad operation. In other words, energy, diligence and perseverance are used in a systematic way to transport the fruits, produce and meats as quickly and in as perfect condition as may be.

The perishable nature of the product demands "RUSH," and it is believed that this is distinctly a service to the grower, the shipper using the cars, and to the public buying the fresh fruits, vegetables and meats carried in them—a service that needs no apology. If the "fast" fruit and meat car service were allowed suddenly to lapse and fall back to the old-time running schedules, the result would be a public outcry and protest which would be shared in by the very people who are now sharpest in their criticism of the "fast" private freight trains and which would astonish the entire public.

### Mileage Earnings of Private Cars.

Some critics of the private car system are at great pains to create the impression that the mileage which the railroads pay the owners of private cars as rental is so large that there should be no charge at all to the shipper.

(Concluded on page 30.)

## TRADE GLEANINGS

A soap factory to have a capacity of two tons daily is to be established at York, Pa.

The plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, at Atlanta, Ga., was slightly damaged by fire last week.

Zoelker Brothers, of Wheeling, W. Va., are installing a twenty-ton refrigerating plant in their slaughter house.

The Tifton Fertilizer Company will erect a cottonseed oil mill at its plant at Tifton, Ga., to cost about \$20,000.

New Orleans and New York capitalists will erect a 60-ton cottonseed-oil mill at Roanoke, Ala. J. T. Heflin can give information.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Sedalia, Mo., was damaged by fire on Jan. 26. The loss amounts to around \$6,000.

It is reported that John Morroll & Company, the large packers of Ottumwa, Ia., will establish a branch plant at Seattle, Wash.

The Keystone Leather Company, of Bristol, Pa., is having plans prepared for the erection of a two-story factory, 230 x 600 feet.

The United States Leather Company's tannery plant at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of \$100,000.

E. R. Stark, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and associates, are organizing a company to erect a modern pork packing plant at Alamosa, Colo.

Frank Neuser, of Green Bay, Wis., is planning the erection of a sausage factory, to be equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery.

The Edward Smith Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by Edward Smith, E. J. Smith and Frank Smith.

The Benz Kid Company, of Lynn, Mass., has been incorporated, to deal in leather, etc., with a capital stock of \$30,000, by J. C. Benz, L. M. Winslow and E. H. Pearson.

The oil and candle manufactory of Tobias Pergment & Company, at 643 Water street, New York, N. Y., was damaged by fire on Jan. 28. The loss amounts to \$50,000.

The Cornwell Beef Company, handling the products of Swift & Company at Battle Creek, Mich., has purchased the wholesale meat business of Phil. E. Wight, Battle Creek.

The National Leather Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, full paid, by James W. Aston, Beverly M. Nevins and W. Arthur Jenkins.

The Richmond Cotton Oil Company will erect a three-story brick building, 47 x 113 feet, at Chattanooga, Tenn., to be used as salesrooms for its products and for the company's offices.

George and Robert F. Sloane and Alice Twaites have incorporated the Sloane Farm, Egg and Poultry Company, of White Lake, N. Y., with \$60,000 capital stock and will operate a poultry farm, etc.

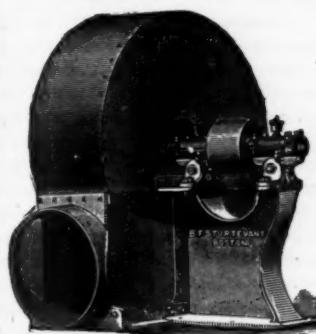
The Eastern Farm Company has been incorporated in Massachusetts to deal in poultry, etc., by Quinton D. Andrew, West Roxbury, and John A. Hamilton, of Cambridge. The capital stock is \$50,000.

A company is being organized at Sulligent, Ala., to erect and operate a cottonseed oil mill by J. C. Milner, of Vernon, Ala.; W. W. Ogden, R. J. Redden and Clyde Matthews, of Sulligent; \$40,000 has been subscribed.

The Troy Oil Mill Company, Troy, N. C., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C.; A. M. Gibbes, of Columbus, S. C.; S. B. Sargent and others to build a cottonseed-oil mill.

The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, of Salem, Mass., has had plans prepared for its new tannery, to be erected at Crowningshield and Warren streets. The structure is to be of brick, seven stories high, 125 x 87 feet in size.

## Sturtevant Exhaust Fans



reduce the expense of conveying hair from centrifugal dryers and delivering on drying beds.

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549

The J. P. Williams Packing Company, Toledo, O., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000. The company has just completed the erection of a packing plant in West Toledo, adjoining the Union Stock Yards.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company will expend in the neighborhood of \$250,000 in improvements, increasing the capacity of the yards. The improvements are to include enlarging of the pens, erection of new pens and construction of a sheep barn with a capacity of 10,000 sheep.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Washington and Virginia Stock Yard and Abattoir Company, of Washington, D. C., the following directors were elected: Charles W. Botsch, William G. Carter, J. E. Donovan, Charles E. Ebel, Fred Espay, R. A. Goulden, S. Lemon Hoover, L. P. Krey and Cloyd Tavenner.

The capacity of the packing plant of Rudolph Hurni, at Sioux City, Ia., is to be doubled by the addition of new buildings to cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, which will include a three-story brick structure, 30 x 70 feet, to be used for hog coolers and killing beds; a three-story brick addition to the present building to be used as sausage packing room and offices and an ice house in rear of plant. An ice machine which will supply refrigeration for the coolers will be added next summer.

## LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Bardwell, Ky.—C. W. Metcalf contemplates the establishment of an ice plant.

Aniston, Ala.—R. E. Garner contemplates the doubling of the capacity of his cold-storage plant.

Roseburg, Mich.—The Roseburg Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—J. Charles Bedell, P. O. Box 595, is to erect a thirty-ton ice plant, it is reported.

Port Huron, Mich.—Chris Kern and associates are contemplating the establishment of a nice plant here.

Carsonville, Mich.—The Carsonville Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Lonacoking, Mich.—John W. Luther is organizing a company with \$25,000 capital stock to establish an ice and cold storage plant.

Macomb, Ill.—Charles Kettron and Frank Holmes are organizing a company for the establishment of an ice and cold storage plant.

San Jacinto, Cal.—The San Jacinto creamery and ice plant was burned last week with most of its contents. Loss \$5,000, with \$900 insurance.

Shelburne, Mass.—The Shelburne Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital. F. B. Hutchins is president and B. W. Andrews, treasurer.

Brooksville, Fla.—The Brooksville Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized by V. H. Gwinn, F. B. Coogler, Neal Law, G. W. Varn, W. A. Fulton and J. W. Springstead.

Bay City, Mich.—The Bay City Brewery Company will make extensive improvements to its plant, which will include a new boiler and engine house and a complete ice-making plant.

Meeker, Colo.—The White River Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock by Isaac Bauer, A. C. Ellison, Josiah Wharton, Thomas Baker and L. B. Walbridge.

South Wayne, Wis.—The South Wayne Butter Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by Robert Stuart, George W. Hartough, G. W. Larse, N. B. Kempton and John Logan.

St. Louis, Mo.—Meyer Bros' Coal and Ice Company has incorporated with \$45,000 capital stock to deal in coal and manufacture ice, by William H. Meyer, Louis D. Meyer and Henry F. Meyer.

Swainsboro, Ga.—Jesse Thompson, Sr., will commence at once the erection of an ice factory and refrigerating plant, to be in operation early in the summer. The capacity of the ice plant will be 50 tons daily.

Wilson, N. C.—The Clark Plate Ice Company, recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital, will erect an ice plant, 90x40 feet, and equipped for an output of twenty tons of plate ice. About \$20,000 will be invested.

St. Louis, Mo.—Martin J. Noll, Joseph W. Lee, Albert N. Collins, Charles D. Merrem and Herman Horwitz have incorporated the American Ice Cream Company, with \$10,000 capital, to manufacture and deal in ice cream.

Boston, Mass.—The old Boston & Albany station in Kneeland street has been leased by the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, who will reconstruct and add four stories to the building and will occupy and use it as a cold storage.

New Roads, La.—New Roads Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Adolphus Busch, St. Louis, Mo., is president; Amedee Bourgeois, Point Coupee, La., vice-president, and George Pourciau, New Roads, treasurer.

## COMMENTS ON TWO FEDERAL FOOD BILLS

By Thomas E. Lannen, Secretary National Food Manufacturers' Association.

The Heyburn bill, now before the United States Senate, is a measure intended to regulate the retail sales of foods and drugs in the territories, District of Columbia and insular possessions, and, in addition, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in foods and drugs. It includes food used by man or by domestic animals. The Heyburn bill is not a direct and complete law. It is not a law that contains all of itself within itself. It depends for its effect and operation upon rules and regulations that may be made by officials given discretionary and arbitrary powers, and these rules and regulations are not incorporated in the law so that they can be understood and the effect of the law determined.

Under Section 3 of the Heyburn bill power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to "make uniform rules and regulations for the collection and examination of specimens of foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, etc.," and this power is not defined in any way. It does not specify what right the party has from whom the samples are to be taken; his interest in the matter is not considered.

The rules and regulations these officials may make may be extremely fair; but, on the other hand, it is just as possible that they may be extremely drastic, unreasonable and unfair. No one can determine what the effect

of this section will be until after the bill has been passed and in effect, and the rules and regulations have been made.

### Condemned Without Day in Court.

Section 4 of the Heyburn bill gives the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture the right to analyze samples of food and drugs and medicines and liquors, for the purpose of determining whether they are adulterated or misbranded, and it goes on further to say that if it shall appear from such examination that such specimens are adulterated or misbranded or contain any added deleterious substances or ingredients, the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice to the parties from whom the samples were taken, and also give public notice of the fact that such article is adulterated or misbranded.

The effect of this is that the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has the right to determine what this law means and whether an article is adulterated or not adulterated under it, and whether a substance is injurious to health or not. The courts of the land are not taken into consideration in this matter at all, but the law prescribes, in effect, that the Secretary of Agriculture, on the finding and interpretation of the Bureau of Chemistry, shall proceed at once to publicly condemn the goods and warn "all other persons, association of persons or corporations" in whose possession like arti-

cles may be found, or known to be, that such article is adulterated or misbranded under this Act.

Wherein does a man have "his day in court" under this section? What right has the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture to interpret the laws of the land to any extent, and cause citizens to be punished on that interpretation by public condemnation of their goods by the Secretary of Agriculture? Why is a man not entitled to a trial before a court and jury before his goods are publicly condemned and all people warned that his goods do not comply with the national law? Should he not be given an opportunity to defend his name and the reputation of his goods? This section nullifies the rights of the individual citizen and would permit an unwarranted usurpation of power on the part of the Bureau of Chemistry, and ignores the province of the courts.

### Let the Courts Determine.

Such arbitrary and uncontrolled power as this section seeks to confer upon the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture should not be tolerated in any country that boasts of freedom and equality before the law. If any official is to be given power to take steps that will injure any citizen, without going into the regular channels of justice to do it, then let that official be compelled to give a bond or some other assurance that if he makes a mistake and injures any citizen that

(Concluded on page 30.)

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Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

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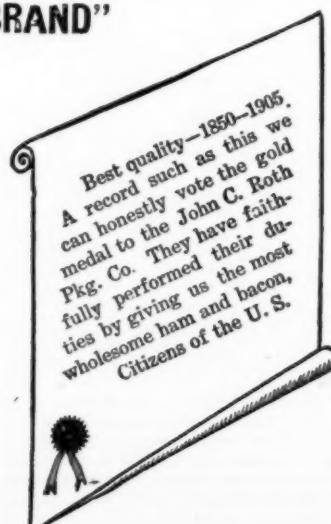
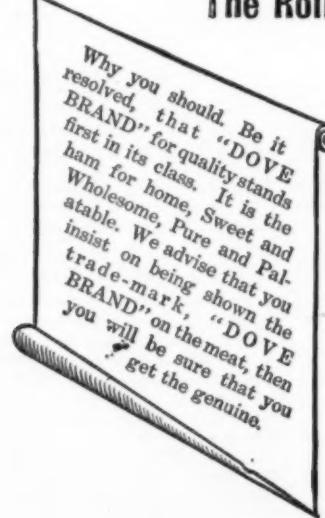
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## THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

### CHAPTER V.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF.

(Continued from last week.)

**Construction of Representative Beef Price.**  
The foregoing analysis of the summary tables of beef prices for different packers in different markets, and the comparison of beef prices in different markets, afford a basis for determining the proper method by which the prices of cattle should be determined for the various markets of sale and for the country as a whole.

(1) **Construction of Beef Prices at Particular Markets.**—The question of the method by which beef prices should be computed in determining the movement in any particular market is practically settled by the character of the material. The statistics of beef prices show average prices for different packers in different cities, and these are true averages for the amount of the business covered, but nothing is given respecting the total amount of this business in any case. In order, therefore, to get the price of cattle at any particular market, the only procedure possible is to combine the prices of the different packers by simple averages for the various periods covered. The question is simplified to a considerable extent by the fact that only for a few cities are prices available for more than one packer.

The question as to the combination of prices is practically reduced to the question of calculating the price in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. For particular cities the obvious advantage of such a method of getting the price record is that it affords a wider basis, and tends to reduce the margin of error, a fact which justifies its application in every case where the material is available. On this basis the prices for all cities where data were obtained from more than one packer have been determined by combining such price records. These tables have been presented already in connection with other matter for the analysis of beef prices.

(2) **Construction of General Beef Price.**—It is evident at the outset that any representative price for beef which shall combine the prices of different localities must be reduced to a common basis by the equalization or elimination of costs of transportation. If the purpose is simply to secure a representative price for beef, the best method is to reduce the prices at the various markets which are to be combined to a Chicago basis as defined above (i. e., by elimination of freight, icing and shrinkage). This process can be adopted only for such markets as have Chicago either directly or indirectly as a freight base, viz., markets east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac. This region, however, embraces most of the domestic dressed-beef market. It furnishes the most satisfactory representative price, but it does not furnish a perfect basis for the comparison of beef prices with cattle prices for the determination of the margin between the same, nor for the calculation of profits.

The cattle are actually killed at other packing points than Chicago, where the prices of cattle stand at different levels than Chicago,

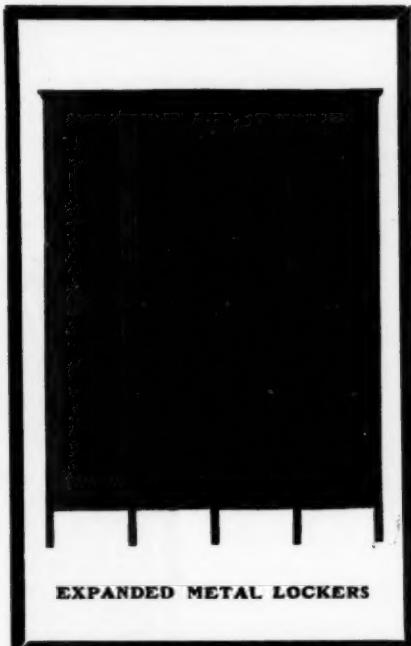
and in putting such cattle prices on a Chicago basis the cattle freight to Chicago has been added. As a matter of fact the beef from the cattle slaughtered at such points was shipped out as dressed beef, and if it went to Chicago it paid freight, not on the cattle rate, but on the dressed-beef rate. In order to ascertain the margin between cattle and beef, therefore, it is necessary to compare them at the points where the transformation occurred, i. e., at the packing points. This can be done by reducing the beef price to a packing point basis, i. e., by making a deduction from dressed-beef prices on a Chicago basis of such an allowance for freight as corresponds to the additional freight charges on that portion of the dressed beef which came from points west of Chicago. It is assumed that the beef to which the price tables relate came from the various packing points in proportion to the hotel slaughter at those points.

In order to find the amount to be deducted the freight rates and differentials are multiplied by the slaughter at the respective points, and the sum of such products is divided by the total slaughter at all five points (including Chicago). This calculation for the first half of 1902, for example, gives \$0.096 per hundredweight; accordingly the price of beef on a packing-point basis is reckoned at \$0.10 lower than the Chicago basis. Beef prices are reduced to a packing-point basis in order to obtain a means of comparing them with the cattle prices at a packing point basis. It may be remarked here that the margin so obtained will differ from the margin obtained by a comparison of cattle and beef prices on a Chicago basis only if there is considerable difference between cattle and dressed beef rates. As a matter of fact, the difference in the margin, whichever method was used, would not exceed 2 cents in any case.

#### Taking the Chicago Basis.

For the purpose of getting a representative beef price the Chicago basis is the most suitable, on the principle that the price of the commodity will enter into the computation on a basis wherein the external element of cost, namely, transportation, will be deducted to a common base. On the other hand, for the computation of profits and margins the packing-point basis will be used, because the comparison should be made with the real cost and price of the material at the point of transformation. The discussion of the general movement of beef prices requires first, therefore, the computation of Chicago basis beef price.

The construction of the beef price on a Chicago basis presents only one problem that requires discussion here. It has been pointed out already that the statistics of beef prices obtained from the packers do not give the quantities of dressed beef for which the prices were received. The prices in each case, however, are true average prices, in some cases for the whole, in other cases for a part of



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## PROPOSAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock p. m., March 15, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third Light-House District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., Inspector.

the monthly business. Hence for the computation of the average price in each city, where a price record has been obtained from more than one packer, a simple average is the only method that can be adopted. This, however, is open to very little objection, un-

(Continued on page 28.)

Swift's Little Cooking Lessons

Silver Leaf Lard

A black and white illustration of a young girl with dark hair, wearing a white apron over a dark dress. She is wearing a tall, white chef's hat with a dark band around it that has "Swift's Little Cook" written on it. She is holding a pie crust in her left hand and a rolling pin in her right hand, looking towards the camera with a slight smile. In the background, there is a dark wooden cabinet or cupboard. To the right of the girl, there is a table with a tin can labeled "SILVER LEAF LARD" and "SWIFT & COMPANY". There is also a small bowl and a spoon on the table.

Swift & Company  
U. S. A.

**Pie Crust**

Sift  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour twice. Add pinch of salt and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful baking powder. Mix thoroughly. Add  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup Silver Leaf Lard. Rub flour and lard together between the hands until fine, thoroughly mixed, and no lumps remain. Add just enough ice water to moisten the entire mixture. Roll out lightly for tins, molding and handling no more than absolutely necessary, as working crust toughens it. Fill the lined tins, lay upper crust in place and press down around edges with fork slightly floured. Bake 20 minutes in medium hot oven. If accurately followed, this recipe will give an exceedingly light and flakey crust.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

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**COTTONSEED CONDITIONS**

The close of the cottonseed crushing season is now nearly in sight. This season has been slightly better than the last, but not enough to warrant any undue elation. Again the principal lesson of the year is that seed costs too much. Competing mills have spoiled the farmer by bidding for his seed. Common business sense should have put a stop to this practice before now. Mill owners should agree upon a fair and reasonable maximum price which they will pay for seed, and then let their sense of business honesty keep them to the compact. The figure agreed upon should be one with which the farmer will be satisfied—if he cannot get any more through ruinous competition among the mill owners. By this arrangement, very simple if entered into in the right spirit, there will be a living profit in cottonseed crushing and a stable basis for estimating costs.

There are other abuses in the cottonseed products industry, but this one is the most flagrant, and if remedied will permit of other reforms. Cottonseed oil, the leading product, is not in an independent position, and the margin in its manufacture is not wide enough for frenzied buying of the raw material.

**THE IMMUNITY TRIAL**

The attorneys for the indicted packers were evidently imbued with a sentiment of magnanimity when they offered to the representatives of the government a private hearing of the evidence to be produced on the actions of the Bureau of Corporations. If we may judge from the testimony produced in the first three days of the public hearing we can hardly understand the hesitancy of the prosecuting attorney to accept the generous offer of the indicted packers. Men of the standing of ex-Comptroller Dawes, now president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, corroborated fully the statements of Mr. Krauthoff and of other representatives of the packers, that both official and gentleman's promises of immunity were given to induce "voluntary" testimony and opening of even most secret books. There can be no doubt that these promises were given upon authorization from the same Chief Executive who later on in his most emphatic language criticised the refuge of the prosecuted in "technicalities of the law."

Future historians will occupy themselves with the farcical way in which the prosecution of the packers was initiated and carried out. Instigated by a poorly-informed sensational press which catered for cheap advertising, the Government started an exhaustive investigation of the packers' business. The report of the investigators did not bear out any of the yellow allegations. The disappointed press started a new howl and the Government proceeded with a criminal prosecution, though the report published by the Bureau of Corporations did not contain any indication of wrong action on the part of the packers. The New York Journal of Commerce inquires very properly: "Was a report made to the public which disclosed only part of the evidence, and was another part reserved to be used by the Department of Justice as a basis of prosecution? Was there duplicity or false pretense in dealing either with the packers or the public?" Future historians will answer these pertinent questions and the present Chicago hearing on the immunity contention will furnish the most important material for the correct answer. It will indeed be an illuminating record.

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**FLAW IN A FOOD BILL**

The revised Lannen pure food bill will doubtless find Dr. Wiley its bitterest foe. It originally proposed to give the control of food regulation to a Bureau of Foods in the Department of Commerce and Labor, put permitted that bureau to send its food samples to Dr. Wiley's Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department for analysis. As revised

the bill denies Dr. Wiley even that chance of putting his finger in the pure food pie. It provides that analysis of samples under the law shall go to the chemical division of the Public Health Service.

If titles mean anything, the Department of Commerce and the Public Health Bureau would seem appropriate designations for food control. Framers of the bill aptly advance the suggestion that the work of the Department of Agriculture—especially of its chemists—is largely of an experimental nature. Enforcement of food legislation should be along practical rather than theoretical lines. A federal food law deals entirely with interstate commerce. Hence the designation of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Public Health Service employs a corps of experts whose whole work is devoted to intensely practical ends. Instead of spending their time in devising and exploding theories, they devote themselves to preservation of the public health. Their record of practical results in yellow fever and other epidemics is in striking contrast to the farcical poison-feeding experiments of Dr. Wiley's bureau. In what better hands could the analysis of foods be put than in the hands of these men?

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**CHILDISH**

Of the many strange emanations from the White House during the residence there of its present occupant, that of last week with relation to a reported phase of the packers' case at Chicago was perhaps the most remarkable. Personal views on race suicide or the best way to hunt big game, and even semi-official utterances on college football, have taught the public to expect peculiar pronunciamentos from the strenuous incumbent of the executive office. But when the President of the United States—not through some friend, or even by his secretary, but over his own official signature—issues a public statement expressing his indignation at the acceptance by an obscure newspaper reporter of a gratuity from a private individual for whom he was presumed to have performed a service, an amazed world may well be expected to ask, What next?

Though the President has been known as a warm friend of the press—while it applauded his statesmanship—late events have made plain a growing hostility toward all writers who did not recognize his infallibility. But that he should use an official proclamation to bring about, as he admits in it, the punishment of an obscure reporter for an act the ethics of which—were it committed as charged—are certainly open to discussion, indicates that the President must have given way even more than is his habit to the impulse of the moment. It was not strenuousness this time, but childishness!

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### SOLVENTS FOR BONE GREASE.

There are practically only two solvents for bone grease to be considered, says a writer in Oil and Colourman's Journal, and these are tetrachloride of carbon and petroleum ether. Of the two, the carbon compound is undoubtedly the better solvent for extracting fat from bones. The grease extracted by its means is of better quality and whiter than that extracted by means of petroleum ether. Besides, when the latter is used, a smell clings persistently to the grease, and bone fat extracted with tetrachloride of carbon is absolutely free from smell. For these reasons it is worth in the open market about 60 cents per hundredweight more than petroleum grease. The freedom from smell possessed by tetrachloride grease is an advantage which every soap and candle maker will know how to appreciate. It is due to the fact that whereas the petroleum ether dissolves products of putrefaction, the carbon tetrachloride does not. The tetrachloride has still other advantages. It causes no loss of gelatine. Petroleum ether, on the other hand, lessens the subsequent yield of glue from the defatted bones. Again, tetrachloride saves fuel, for a lower temperature than is necessary with petroleum ether will enable the grease to be completely dissolved out. There is, moreover, an immense saving in insurance premiums. Petroleum ether is very dangerous on account of its extreme inflammability, while tetrachloride of carbon is as uninflammable as water.

There are, nevertheless, two drawbacks to the use of carbon tetrachloride which have to be mentioned in fairness, although they are far outweighed by the advantages. One is that it is more difficult to recover the whole of the solvent by distillation than is the case with petroleum ether. There is with the best apparatus so far devised a loss of tetrachloride amounting to about 12 pounds, costing about 75 cents at present prices, for every ton of bones treated. The second disadvantage is that the apparatus required is not quite the same as for petroleum ether. As the tetrachloride apparatus is not more expensive than the other, this fact is only against the carbon compound from the point of view of manufacturers who have hitherto been using petroleum and who wish to substitute the tetrachloride for it. Nevertheless the cost of altering the apparatus is not great and is soon repaid, as well as the cost of the lost chloride.

### ANALYSIS OF TANNING MATERIALS.

The method of analysis of tanning materials and extracts as practiced at present at the Vienna Research Institution by the use of chromed hide powder offers many advantages. The process in outline is as follows: The powder for this purpose is prepared by digesting 1,000 grams of ordinary hide-powder, free from cellulose, with basic chromium sulphate solution made by neutralizing a solution of 150 grams of chrome alum with 24 grams of sodium carbonate. The chromed powder is washed repeatedly and freed from wash-water by pressing through cheese cloth till free from sulphuric acid. When it is dried and re-ground, 8 to 10 grams of dry powder are used for an analysis, and are moistened with 30 c.c. of water and left to soak

and swell up for one hour; 120 c.c. of tannin solution are then added, the whole being well shaken and left over night. Next morning 100 c.c. are filtered off and used for the estimation of non-tannins. A correction for the quantity of water added is made by multiplying the weight of residue with 5/4. Ten grams of the powder prepared in this way will be found sufficient for decolorizing most tanning liquors, with the exception of some highly colored mangroves. In such cases solutions of half the prescribed strength are used. This powder is easily prepared and its absorptive properties are more constant than those of various batches of ordinary hide powder.

Guided by the results of elaborate comparative experiments, the opinion is being deduced that the chromed hide-powder method is the best, and it has been, therefore, decided to use it at the Vienna Institute.

### SEPARATING OLEIN AND STEARINE.

A process for the separation of olein and stearine in mixed fatty acids has been evolved by F. Lanza and patented in France under No. 352,337. The fatty acids are first finely divided, and then introduced into a bath of acidulated water of the strength of 1 deg. B., into which has previously been introduced 10 per cent. of an aqueous solution of sulpholeic acid. The mixture is agitated for 30 minutes and allowed to stand for the same length of time, during which the olein rises to the surface, while the solid fatty acids form a deposit of fine crystals at the bottom. The sulpholeic acid is prepared by agitating 100 kilos of filtered oleic acid with 50 kilos of sulphuric acid of 66 deg. B. strength, which is added little by little with precautions to keep the temperature constant, and the product is subsequently diluted with 4,000 kilos of water. A special form of apparatus in which the process may be carried out is also claimed by the inventor.

### THE FORMATION OF LEATHER.

Some recent investigations with regard to the formation of leather and its chemical structure have thrown some light on this problem, still puzzling the chemists. A piece of hide which had been treated with formaldehyde was boiled several times with water until the presence of the free aldehyde could no longer be detected. The leather was then boiled for three hours with 25 c.c. of water and 5 c.c. of N/25 sulphuric acid, and it was found that formaldehyde could now be detected in the solution, having evidently been liberated from chemical combination. If the group CH<sub>0</sub> be accepted as a "tannophor," the tanned hide or leather may be regarded as having a formula similar to that of Schiff's: RNH<sub>2</sub> (pelt) + CH<sub>2</sub>O (formaldehyde) = RN:CH<sub>2</sub> (leather). If the vegetable tanning materials be regarded as tannone-carbonic acids, the formation of the vegetable-tanned leather may be expressed by the equation: RNH<sub>2</sub> (pelt) + R<sub>2</sub>C(O)R<sub>3</sub> (tanning material) = RN:C(R<sub>2</sub>)OK<sub>3</sub> (leather).

Second-hand machinery in good order. You want to get rid of it quick and at a profitable price. An inch on page 48 will do it.

### A NEW SOAP PROCESS.

Claim is made in a recent patent for the process of manufacturing soap or soap-powder by reducing its constituents to a fine state of division while under the influence of heat and a vacuum, the result being to effect saponification and then to concentrate and deodorize the product. The apparatus claimed for the process consists of a steam-jacketed horizontal cylinder provided with a horizontal shaft carrying revolving beating arms, and connected with a vacuum pump and means for condensing the evaporated vapors. —Eng. Pat. 21596.

### WEATHER PROOF GLUE.

The following recipe for weather-proof glue is given by the Hannoversche Gewerbeblatt: Curdle milk at a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees C., and press the curd well. Then dry it until it has lost about one-half its weight, grind it fine, and mix every ten pounds of it with four gallons of water at 50 degrees C., and one pound of borax, and stir to a perfectly uniform mass. Keep the mixture in well closed vessels. Immediately before use as much of the glue as is to be used is made into a paste, with milk of lime, and applied at once. This glue stands water and damp perfectly.

### NEW PATENTS.

810,020. Filter. Clarence R. Applegate, Evansville, Ind., assignor of five-eighths to Simon A. Schmitt, Vanderburg county, Ind. The combination with a porous filtering-cylinder and a cleaning-brush therefor, of means co-operating with the brush and filtering-cylinder whereby relative turning or rotation of the brush and filtering-cylinder continuously in a given direction and relative simultaneous reciprocation or to-and-fro movement of said brush and filtering-cylinder may be obtained.

810,223. Apparatus for Decreasing Substances. Henry Roeske, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Emanuel Printz, Philadelphia, Pa. In a device an operating tank adapted to be filled with decreasing material, supports for the material to be treated therein, a condenser, conduits leading from the top and bottom of the tank to said condenser, and a propeller above said supports adapted to rotate in two directions, whereby the air or vapor in said tank is removed therefrom by drawing the same through the upper conduit, while the substances are in part submerged by the material that is in the tank and forcing the air or vapor through the lower conduit, after all the material has been withdrawn or changed into vapor.

810,078. Steam Boiler. Alfred Parfitt, Topeka, Kan. The combination with a shell-sheet, of a fire-box crown-sheet, a radial stay-bolt connecting the sheets and having a head that fits against the inner face of the crown-sheet, said bolt having a shank, that portion of which that is adjacent to the head being threaded and screwed into the crown-sheet, said shank having its outer end connected to the shell-sheet, and a nut screwed upon the threaded portion of the shank and having a tapered inner end that coats with the outer face of the crown-sheet.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

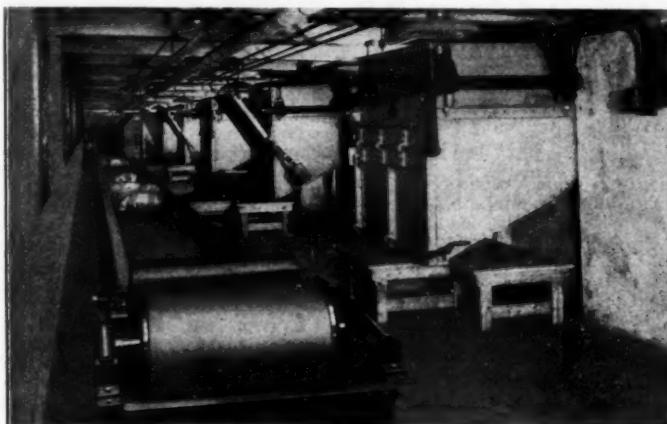
### JEFFREY MAIL HANDLING MACHINERY.

The New Chicago Post Office has been equipped with the latest and most up-to-date mail-handling conveying system ever installed in any postal station. The machinery, consisting of conveyors and elevators, was designed and installed by the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., the machinery being built in their shops at Columbus, Ohio. On the sidewalk along Dearborn street, thirteen ornamental iron mail boxes have been erected, under which are hung steel weigh hoppers in the basement of the building, each having a capacity of one ton of mail.

The process of handling the mail on this side of the building is as follows: Wagons containing the mail in bags, sacks and pouches, back up to the mail boxes, the doors of which are opened from below upon a signal from the driver, which rings a bell and lights an electric lamp. The bags are thrown through the street door of the box into the weigh hoppers. The weight of the mail is recorded by a re-

veyer, running between two tracks of the underground tunnel system for 140 feet, then rising to a chamber over the tunnel system and under the driveway of the Post Office. In this chamber the bags of mail are automatically reloaded onto a five-foot belt conveyor, which discharges the mail onto the receiving floor of the Post Office. The enormous amount of mail coming into the Post Office by the underground tunnels will be appreciated when the capacity of these conveyors is considered. This system must discharge at some hours of the day 300 bags per minute. This would make a pile as big as a cottage in five minutes.

Another conveying system running from the first floor to the second floor consists of two inclined belt conveyors with steel pans riveted to the belt, discharging loose letters directly to a sorting table. These conveyors receive all the loose mail, packages and pouches delivered by the public through the letter drops and windows of the city division and discharge the



JEFFREY MACHINERY IN CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

cording beam scale and the sacks are then dumped on a horizontal 36-inch belt conveyor running under the line of the mail boxes.

This conveyor delivers the bags to an inclined belt conveyor running at a high speed, which separates the mail sacks and delivers them into a 48-inch belt conveyor traveling at a right angle to the 36-inch conveyors. The 48-inch conveyor carries the bags to the foot end of the elevator and discharges automatically into the elevator boot.

The elevators consist of buckets 40 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches long, hung on a double strand of 24-inch pitch roller chain, running at a speed of 60 feet per minute. These elevators take the mail bags and pouches, as well as carriers' satchels, up to the second floor of the building and discharge them on the floor, where they are picked up by the trucks and delivered to the different sorting points of the distributing floor, going directly to the various "states." All belt conveyors of this system are running on ball bearing rolls and are driven by chains from direct current electric motors. The elevators are geared directly to their motors.

There are three independent conveyor systems as described above on the east side of the building, each consisting of three belt conveyors and one elevator. On the other side of the building the conveying system consists of four bucket elevators, which are loaded by hand from the mailing platform in the basement driveway of the building. Two of these elevators discharge on the first floor, while the other two discharge the mail on the second floor. These elevators consist of steel buckets 29 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches long, hung on double strand of 24-inch pitch roller chain and are spaced 4 feet apart.

From the tunnel system of the city, which will bring the mail from all of the depots, and also a large part of the newspaper and commercial mail, a separate conveyor set is now being installed. This consists of a belt con-

veyor, running on tables on the second floor, where it is sorted and distributed in the proper state subdivisions.

The money order division has also been provided with a belt conveying system to carry money order applications from the clerks' windows to the cashier's desk. This conveyor consists of a rubber belt with longitudinal corrugations to prevent the sheets of paper sticking to the belt; the machinery is concealed under the counter on which the money orders are made out.

### FRED. W. WOLF CO. SALES.

Recent sales of ice making and refrigerating machinery and equipment by the Fred. W. Wolf Company, Chicago, are reported as follows:

Philip Schillinger Brewing Company, Birmingham, Ala., 25-ton freezing system.

M. K. Goetz Brewing Company, St. Joe, Mo., 150-ton cross-compound refrigerating machine, 25-ton ice plant, 50-ton distilling systems.

United States Brewing Company, for Bartholomae and Roesing branch, Chicago, 75-ton refrigerating plant.

Salisbury Ice & Fuel Company, Salisbury, N. C., 15-ton ice-making expansion side complete.

Mount Hood Brewing Company, Sellwood, Oregon, 25-ton refrigerating and ice-making plant.

Merchants' Refrigerating Company, Kansas City, Mo., one 350-ton refrigerating plant complete.

Atlanta Ice & Coal Company, Atlanta, Ga., placing Linde cylinders on present De La Vergne machines, and large order of fittings.

Ada Ice & Fuel Company, Ada, I. T., Linde cylinders on present Riverside machine and one section of double pipe condensers.

Fayetteville Ice & Coal Company, Fayetteville, Tenn., 8-ton ice plant.

Ottumwa Brewing & Ice Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, large order direct expansion piping and fittings order.

Sheffield Brewing & Ice Company, Sheffield, Ala., 75-ton refrigerating plant including 20-ton ice plant.

Anniston Fertilizer & Ice Company, Anniston, Ala., 15-ton ice plant.

Franklin Brewing Company, Columbus, Ohio, 150-ton refrigerating plant.

San Angelo Light & Power Company, San Angelo, Texas, 15-ton ice plant.

Calgary Brewing & Malting Company, Calgary, Canada, 40-ton refrigerating plant.

Mt. Vernon Refrigerating Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 50-ton block ice plant.

Libertyville Crystal Springs Company, Libertyville, Ill., 12-ton refrigerating plant.

Bellaire Brewing Company, Bellaire, Ohio, condensers.

Gainesville Ice Company, Gainesville, Texas, condensers and complete freezing system for 25-ton ice plant.

Beatrice Creamery Company, Lincoln, Neb., double pipe brine coolers.

Cape Brewing Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo., 6,000 feet of 1½-inch special ammonia pipe, covers and framework for tank, circulating propellers with shaft and pulley and large fittings order.

Armour & Company, large fittings order. Swift & Company, Chicago, large fittings order.

Crystal Ice Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., large order of fittings.

P. Schoenhofen Brewing Company, city, large order of direct expansion piping.

Pacific Cold Storage Company, Tacoma, Wash., two 7 x 10 vertical compressors with fly-wheel and cross-connections, with trap, receiver and gauges.

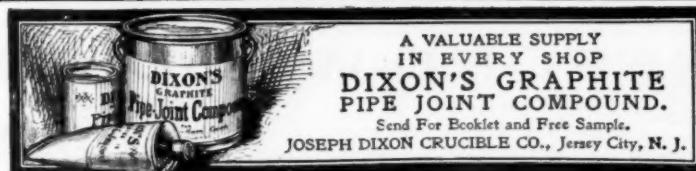
Littleton Creamery Company, Denver, Colo., condensers and large order of fittings.

American Brewing Company, Pekin, Ill., direct expansion piping for addition to brewery.

May Electric & Water Company, Mayo, Fla., complete 5-ton ice-making equipment.

### ARMOUR USES NEPONSET PAPER.

Nearly two million square feet of Neponset insulating paper will be used in the new fruit cars being built by Armour car lines.



**Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms**

**With Formaldehyde Solution**

**PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York**

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lowell, Wis.—The Reese Creamery Company has been incorporated by William and Otto Dauffenbach and Edward A. Reese. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Brunswick Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. Philip E. Geiss, of Wilmerding, is interested.

Metamora, O.—The Metamora Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by E. S. Duval, G. D. Johnston, G. C. Dobson, John Snyder and John Favorite.

Chicago, Ill.—Joseph A. Hunter, T. M. Betak and K. S. Smith have incorporated the Central Ice Company with \$10,000 capital stock for the purpose of manufacturing ice.

Cleveland, O.—The Northern Ohio Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock by D. C. Hale, A. T. Brooks, W. H. Middleton, P. W. Doyle and J. F. Wilson.

Oberlin, O.—The Oberlin Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by H. S. and R. W. Ackelson, A. F. Champney, H. W. Braithwaite and A. M. Hall. The capital stock is \$15,000.

Jacksonville, Tex.—Ben. B. Cain, W. Frank Knox, of Tyler; L. H. Vanderwerf, Jacksonville; J. H. Shoffrank and George D. Hill, of Cleveland, O., have incorporated the Jacksonville Ice and Storage Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

El Campo, Tex.—A stock company has been organized with \$15,000 capital stock, all paid in, to erect an electric light, ice and water plant. E. L. Correll is president; Frank Koenig, Jr., vice-president and manager, and J. W. Leach, secretary and treasurer.

Binghamton, N. Y.—F. M. Knapp, Warren, Pa.; C. R. Ensworth, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. S. Haskins, Weston, W. Va.; Grace L. Ensworth and F. N. Cook, Binghamton, have incorporated the Binghamton Ice Cream Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, for the purpose of manufacturing ices, ice cream, etc.

### ICE NOTES.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—A cold storage plant is to be erected here.

Marion, Mass.—B. E. Walters wants prices on ice-making machinery.

Belfast, N. Y.—W. J. Lang is in the market for refrigerating apparatus.

Trenton, N. J.—Hiram Weller's Sons are in the market for a 25-ton ice plant.

Shawnee, Okla.—Edward Hogan, of Cameron, Mo., will erect a \$50,000 ice plant.

Shamokin, Pa.—The Croninger Packing Company will install a 25-ton ice plant in its packing house.

Fayette, O.—The Gorham Elgin Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Hawley, Minn.—Andrew Johnson's creamery was destroyed by fire on Jan. 23. Loss, \$3,000, with insurance.

Carroll, Me.—The Norborne Electric Light and Power Company is to install an ice plant of four tons capacity.

Koanoke, Va.—The Portner Brewing Company will erect an addition to its plant so as to increase its capacity.



Virginia, Ill.—Henderson & Paul contemplate the installation of an ice machine in the old cannery factory building at this place.

Abbeville, La.—J. R. Dambier and others, of Crowley, have decided to erect a 15-ton ice plant at this place. About \$15,000 is to be expended.

Carlisle, Pa.—J. A. Ring and associates will commence the erection of their new brewery building, which will be 160 x 65 feet, three stories in height.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company is erecting an ice plant of 30 tons capacity and storage building of 900 tons capacity. H. A. Moore, of Kansas City, Mo., is president.

Owensboro, Ky.—William J. and Frank N. Smith have purchased the property of the Hunter Bell Company, which they will reconstruct and fit up with modern machinery and operate as an artificial ice plant.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—The Lawrenceburg Electric Light Company will install an ice factory in connection with its light plant, the stockholders having decided to increase the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$17,500 for the purpose.

Mounds, Ill.—A large ice plant with a capacity of 400 tons daily is to be erected by the Central Ice Company, recently incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock. The structure will be 60 x 800 feet and the ice manufactured is to supply the Illinois Central Railroad's banana warehouses. F. S. Peabody, of Chicago, is president and A. A. Fasig, of Anna, secretary. The plant is to be in operation by July 15 next.

(For additional ice and refrigeration news see page 17.)

### COLD STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.

By W. T. Robinson.\*

The first cold storage expert was Dame Nature herself, for long before primitive man came into the world to begin the study of thermodynamics, the wise old lady was storing in her icy coverings the animals and fish which are being found to-day in perfect preservation, and furnishing to the scientific world evidence of pre-historic life that could not otherwise be known. Not in the thousands of years that have passed since in nature's laboratory man first learned the value of frozen water in its ability under certain conditions to produce low temperatures, has any material development been made in the production of cold air for commercial purposes until within the last generation.

We do not have to search very far for this sudden evolution of the old ice house into a modern cold storage. The earnest study and daring and successful experiments of members of your society have revolutionized artificial refrigeration and given to industrial history one of its most interesting and important chapters. Cold storage, as we know it, is a very considerable factor in the economic development of the United States, the value of perishable products stored amounting to over two hundred millions of dollars annually. Many millions of dollars are now

\*Read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

## GIANT Insulating PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

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**SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS**

**GIFFORD-WOOD CO.**

SHOPS ARLINGTON, MASS.  
HUDSON, N. Y.

**WOOD'S ICE TOOLS.**

**GIFFORD'S  
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS**

See Exhibit, Section J, 103, at National Dairy Show, Coliseum, Chicago, February 15-24, 1906.

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invested in the preservation by artificial temperatures of fruits, eggs, butter and meats, and every year large additions to the available space for this purpose are being added in all parts of the country.

Cold storage is still in its infancy and I do not believe that any of us can realize at this time the importance and growth of this business in the near future. It therefore behooves us to give our best thoughts and energies to the study of the problems presented by the practical application of the laws of chemistry and mechanics we are now applying.

Until a few years ago cold storage as applied to food products was obtained entirely by the use of ice, and if the warehouses were properly constructed the results at certain seasons of the year and for moderate temperatures were much more desirable than in many of the warehouses operated with mechanical refrigeration of to-day. They at least, by the melting of the ice, absorbed the objectionable odors and created a circulation and humidity of the air, which is absent in the airtight rooms of to-day. Unless cold storage rooms are equipped with the means to properly regulate the humidity and remove the impure air and gases that accumulate in large quantities dependent on the nature of the goods stored, a modern cold storage warehouseman cannot expect to obtain the best results or furnish his patrons with the most approved service.

But with the development of mechanical refrigeration came the ability to obtain much lower temperatures than with ice, and the tendency of our customers has been each year to demand the extreme low degree our plants can furnish. This, too, without any willingness to pay for the service, until now we are giving zero and below for less money than ten years ago we were able to charge for 25 and 30 degrees. The revolution in temperatures is still going on, and the manager of a freezer warehouse must be able to furnish 10 to 15 degrees below zero at all times of the year if they are to be in position to meet the demands of their customers. I do not believe it necessary or desirable to carry butter or meats at a temperature much below zero if the air and humidity can be properly regulated, and the reason of the demand for the lowest possible temperatures and the better results shown by goods held at very low temperatures, has been that quick freezing does not permit the goods to be so susceptible to the air of the room.

Perishable food products that are usually placed in cold storage can be divided into two classes, those having life, such as fresh fruits and eggs, stored at moderate temperatures and those not having life, such as cheese, butter and meats. The former are live organisms and require fresh air for their preservation, just as much as animals and human beings. Fruit and eggs breathe, and if the carbon dioxide thrown off by them is not removed and a fresh, sweet air with plenty of oxygen in its composition given in its place, the goods have to absorb again their own impurities. As a result they deteriorate and lose their keeping qualities. In the renewal of air in a warehouse, especially if bunker rooms are used, great care should be exercised in removing all impurities and odors before it is admitted. Excessive moisture either in the rooms or hall-



# PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland  
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Cincinnati, 220 West Third St., McHugh's  
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Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central  
Transfer & Storage Co.

Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville  
Public Warehouse Co.

Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin,  
Inc.

Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central  
Warehouse.

Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore  
Chrome Works.

Washington, 20th and D Sts., N. W., Little-  
field, Alford & Co.

Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.

Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,  
Benton Transfer Co.

Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer  
Co.

Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer  
& Storage Co.

Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.  
Elmo W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fin-  
lay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuie  
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## SHEET CORK INSULATION

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**CHILLING and COLD  
STORAGE ROOMS**

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The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

large quantities of cut flowers are placed in cold storage and are held for a considerable time to meet the extensive demands of the holiday season. In another western city the Catholic churches store their wax candles during the summer months. My own company has for several years carried fruit trees in cold storage in anticipation of the spring planting. We have also carried huckleberries, frozen at a temperature of 20 degrees, and used for pies by the bakers. Another use for cold storage that I have been experimenting with has been the curing of hay fever patients. I am much encouraged, and believe it can be made of great service to the many sufferers who are now forced to leave their homes for the north country during August and September.

Experiments made by the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture during the last two years have proved that quick freezing is the proper method for preserving meats, poultry and butter, while for eggs and green fruits, the nearer the freezing point they are held without the danger of being frozen the better will be the results.

A very important question, and one that every warehouseman must carefully study and watch, is the condition and history of the goods placed in his care, for no matter how perfect his service might be, if the contents of the packages are not in proper order for storage, his efforts will be of no avail. If, for example, the fruit has not been properly picked at the right degree of ripeness, or after packing has been too long delayed before being placed in store, or has been grown in a section of the country where the conditions of soil and climate will not furnish the best keeping qualities, the results cannot be satisfactory. Again, if the animal heat is not withdrawn from meats and poultry before delivery to store and they are not properly packed, quick freezing will injure the goods, the outside freezing and the inside retaining its animal heat until decay sets in.

(Concluded next week.)

#### AMERICAN BLOWER COMPANY BUSY.

The American Blower Company, of Detroit, has recently sold apparatus for use in connection with glue dryers to Stein, Hirsch & Company, Hammond, Ind.; the Standard Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., and Winslow Brothers & Smith, Norwood, Mass. This company is extremely busy in all departments of its works.

#### THE POWELL IMPROVED "TITAN" LEVER THROTTLE VALVE.

Made of steam metal bronze for working pressures up to 175 pounds.



For a quick action, full open-way valve, it is superior to all others.

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Use it where  
you need a  
valve to con-  
trol quickly  
fluids of  
all kinds

#### REVIEW OF THE BRITISH MEAT TRADE

(Concluded from last week.)

##### The General Outlook.

The general position as regards cattle and sheep in the United Kingdom underwent but little change in 1905, the totals returned on June 5 last being 11,674,026 head of cattle, and 29,076,738 sheep. Although in the aggregate these numbers were slightly greater than in 1904, the advance after all was very trifling. To the comparative slackness in the demand for home-killed meats throughout the year must be attributed the reduced range of values recorded. If there was any greater prosperity amongst the working classes accompanying the augmented general trade of the country, it was not appreciably felt in the market for home-fed meat. There is no prospect of any largely increased supply being available from this source in 1906, but any improvement in the general demand is likely to lead to higher rates being established at least for the better grades of quality.

In view of the continued rapid increase of the population in the United States there seems no reasonable doubt that the supply of beef and mutton exportable from the United States in 1905 was appreciably less than it was in either of the two previous years. On the other hand, a splendid corn crop has been gathered throughout the States, and the higher average weight of the cattle likely to be available in 1906 may cause an increase in the quantity of beef exported, even although the number available remain stationary. There was further marked reduction in the exports of live sheep from Canada, while the export of cattle was only just maintained. It would appear that the increasing population of this colony almost suffices to absorb its available surplus of live stock.

The further contraction in the supplies of sheep, and the very limited increase in the supply of cattle proportionate to the population in most of the countries on the continent of Europe, tend to keep open for consideration the question of supplementing their supplies from abroad. Except in Italy, however, and to a very limited extent in Belgium, the agrarian interests have practically succeeded in maintaining the embargo upon oversea importations.

Whereas a year ago there appeared to be unlimited supplies of prime ripe cattle in Argentina, the heavy drain upon the resources of that country represented by the exportation of nearly 400,000 head of cattle to the United Kingdom, coupled with the somewhat unfavorable winter season experienced, have apparently, for the time being, caused an appreciable reduction in the general quality of the available stock. There are no reliable government returns as to the number of cattle in Argentina, but the best authorities are agreed that the supplies are in excess of any probable demand, and that the general weight and quality will presently be all that can be desired. Producers have now satisfied themselves that the outlets for their stock provided by the frozen meat and refrigerated beef trades is fully as great as, and likely to be more permanent than it was when they were breeding and fattening in order to supply the frozen meat and live cattle trades, in 1899-1900.

The number of sheep in Argentina is perhaps smaller than it was at one time, and of late these have been relatively dearer than cattle; but the absence of census returns renders any definite comparison with other years impossible. One of the best authorities, Mr. Herbert Gibson, of Buenos Aires, recently estimated that there are 50,000,000 sheep and 16,000,000 lambs in the Argentine Republic—say 75,000,000 head. In 1894, the official total was 74,379,562 head, but in some of the intervening years notably about 1900, the exports of wool indicate that the Argentine flocks must have been considerably larger than the figure now quoted.

The improved season in Australia had the natural result of increasing the numbers and improving the quality of the sheep and lambs

available for export, and the total weight of mutton and lamb received into the United Kingdom was greater than in any year since 1897; while, if the exports from Australia to South Africa also be taken into consideration, it might be shown that in 1905 Australia exported more mutton and lamb than ever it did before. Should the present favorable conditions be maintained, there can be no doubt that the numbers available next year will show still further expansion. The prospects may not be quite so good so far as cattle are concerned, on account of their slower recovery from the ravages of the drought; but in their case also there is an evident tendency towards increase, which is bound to result in the exportation of somewhat larger quantities of beef to England in the not distant future. The trade, however, can develop only slowly unless values in the colony come into closer relation with prices obtainable in the British market, where the prices accepted for Argentine shipments dominate the frozen beef market. The latest agricultural returns from Australia enumerate 65,822,644 sheep and 7,911,994 cattle.

From all accounts there would appear to be little likelihood of any large quantities of beef being available from New Zealand, owing in part to the expansion of the dairy trade; but there is at the same time a very general belief that supplies of lamb in the coming year, though possibly late, will be the heaviest on record; while mutton exports should fully maintain their volume. The anticipation expressed a year ago that, despite the unfavorable figures of its agricultural returns, New Zealand was really in a sound statistical position, was verified by the latest returns published, in which the number of sheep (on April 30, 1905) was given as 19,130,875, as compared with 18,280,806 in 1904. 1,736,850 cattle were enumerated on October 31, 1904, as compared with 1,593,547 at the corresponding date in 1903.

An all-round survey of the relative positions of beef and mutton would appear to justify the opinion that supplies of the former are much more likely to be plentiful than supplies of the latter. It is noteworthy that for the past ten years or so there has been a gain in the world's stock of cattle, which, though not fully commensurate with the increase of population, has nevertheless sufficed to prevent any general advance in value such as may be shown to have occurred in the case of mutton. In the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, as well as in Canada, New Zealand, Argentina and Uruguay, cattle have increased, while in the United States and Russia they have remained stationary, and in Australia they have lost ground owing to the drought. On the other hand, the stocks of sheep have been reduced in all the foregoing countries, and they have diminished very seriously in some, with the result that the world's supply of sheep is now relatively short and likely to remain dear in the various sources of supply. The large quantities of beef likely to be forwarded to the British market from South America, however, together with the probable maintenance of a full domestic supply, make it improbable that there can be any material advance in the value of beef. The position may therefore be that, while mutton and lamb continue dear in the countries of production, they may fail to command profitable prices in the principal consuming markets, because of the abundance of beef, coupled with the general preference given to the latter by the masses of the people on anything like level terms.

The present dearness of wool, by inducing growers to hold their sheep and lambs as long as possible, may tend to aggravate this disparity in the near future; but, in any case, it would appear as if it would take some years for the world's stocks of sheep so to increase as to satisfy fully the normal demand for mutton.

(Concluded on page 35.)

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Dull Speculation—Feverish and Occasionally Easier Prices—Enormous Shipments on Old Contracts—Consequent Light Stocks—Small New Foreign Demand—Good, Full Home Consumption—Hog Prices Well Supported on Active Needs of Packers for Contract Deliveries of Products.**

The active period of shipments to the Continental markets is now nearly over. Another week's outward movement will probably finish the more important shipments on old contracts to the German markets. And the shipments to Germany have more largely for weeks made up the consignments of lard, although that the shipments of meats have been well distributed to the United Kingdom as well as the Continental markets.

Last week's exports of lard were probably never exceeded for a corresponding time, comprising as they did 23,692,676 pounds, of which fully 13,945,360 pounds to the Continental markets.

From November 1 the exports of lard are 76,442,629 pounds greater than those of the previous year, for the corresponding time.

From the rate of shipments out of Chicago the current week will be another big one in the way of exports from New York, of both lard and meats, and the large shipments will be followed, next week, by other enormous consignments, after which we look for comparatively moderate movements to Europe for about six weeks, or a little more than that time, to the foreign markets, more particularly to the Continent. Conditions are likely to be of a normal order thereafter, and it is likely that there will be just an ordinary season's business in the way of exports from March through to the summer months.

It is not only the new German duty that is to be in force March 1 that has led to the enormous consignments from this country for several weeks of both meats and lard, but, as well, the deficient hog marketing thus far this season of Europe generally, with the relatively high prices there of all livestock, and the fact that prices for the products in this country have been on a satisfactory importing basis there for consumers, with the consumption in Europe, particularly on the Continent, enlarged from good business conditions, and larger than ordinary needs in some sections abroad from before for a long time disturbed situations from the political troubles.

Our reasoning that there is likely to be from this on a protracted period, perhaps of several weeks, of listlessness in export buying, particularly from Continental markets, is not only a deduction from the fact that there will be liberally accumulated stocks abroad, but from the belief that livestock supplies have been held back in Europe for extra feeding, while that it is likely that, shortly, these livestock supplies will be much more freely marketed, upon, at least, the Continental markets generally. By the extraordinarily liberal buying of feedstuffs in this country by the Continental and United Kingdom markets for more than two months, it is a fair deduction that livestock is being held abroad in larger volume than ordinarily at this time of the year for feeding, perhaps in the Continental markets more particularly, with a view of increasing the weights for a higher products market as a possibility at a later period of the season, and in Germany as an outcome of the increased cost through the new duty.

The accumulations and increased supplies

of the home products upon the Continental markets will probably keep them quiet in new demands to this country for the indicated time, after which we look for only the ordinary volume of business here with these foreign sources.

The products markets at our home packing points have been fairly well sustained through the week, and occasionally lower, without showing very marked change either way, although that the feeling is weaker than in last week's trading. It is doubtful if prices are likely to vary in a material way for a few days more, yet that it looks as if buyers would get a little more of an advantage. The further full deliveries of lard and meats yet to be made upon the contracts with the foreign markets would likely prevent more than small declines in prices. It is clear, however, that unexcited products markets would tend in some degree to keep prices of hogs from advancing.

At this writing (Thursday) the market is showing some strength, with a moderate reaction to better prices from the decline of the day before. Indeed the market see-saws, without accomplishing much in the way of decided change in prices in a week's comparison of them.

Yet the competition to secure the supplies of hogs in order to meet contract deliveries promptly of the products, has occasioned advanced prices for the hogs, even at times when the products markets have been weaker.

The extent of the hog supplies at the packing points is marked disappointment, as they are running, almost daily, under those of the previous year, for the same time, while they were expected to be much larger than then. The prices of the hogs are now about

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—This market is resting more, just now, upon its direct features than ordinarily. It is, however, in a less firm position, as based upon a more moderate rate of demands from the soapmakers, and some disposition among them to hold off the market entirely for developments, particularly as the English markets, this week, are quieter. The before firm foreign markets with apprehended export demand, had been one source of strength, together with the fact that the productions before this week had been closely needed for home consumption. But on the lessened demands, this week, accumulations are now making.

It can hardly be said that the trading prices are, as yet, changed from those of the previous week, but only that they are hardly as well supported as then, with some inclination to bid less money then.

The tallow market would not have an especially enlivened situation from the look of the lard or cottonseed oil markets, and in that respect an influence is perhaps had in quieting demands.

But the fact that the tallow prices are without an important decline proves the position for them from the statistical exhibit of the product, though the market is a weak one and likely to be  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower.

There is no question but that the soapmakers feel at least that the tallow prices are high enough, yet that they had been forced in as steady buyers for a long time through the good business going on in their manufactured product, while that this trading from the soapmakers, more particularly, at markets outside of New York, had kept the tallow supplies fairly well cleaned up, more particularly of the better grade. But unless there is something more inspiring to markets other than tallow, in the near future, it looks as if the market for tallow would get more in the buyers' favor.

It is not claimed that there is any very marked accumulation as yet of the upper

qualities of the tallow at our Eastern markets, but only that the demands for supplies are more restricted here than ordinarily lately, but that this is counteracted partly from the fact that there is a little more than the ordinary supply being temporarily diverted to other markets, where the demands had been, for a long time, more urgent than here, and that the general receipts here, just now, are moderate.

The soapmakers are the principal buyers, and these are quieter in demands for supplies upon the Eastern and Western markets.

The compound makers have had less encouragement to buy the tallow because of the slackened look of the pure lard market, which has quieted demands for compound lard.

It is conceded that the pure lard market would be in a fairly firm position from its statistical outlook, with the enormous shipments of the lard that are being made to the Continent to anticipate the German duty on March 1, but this is nearly all on old contracts. The current foreign demand is a small one.

It becomes then a matter of apprehension as to large or otherwise hog supplies in the future to determine lard prices, and there is some disposition to await developments. It must be said, however, that there is great disappointment thus far over hog supplies and that the receipts of them at the packing points are not, as yet, coming up anywhere near only late trade expectations concerning them, although that this may mean holding back the hogs for feeding on account of the mild weather.

However, as the lard market goes so will be the degree of activity in compound lard, and added or otherwise consumption of tallow by the compound makers.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, with only 600 casks offered and 100 casks sold.

New York city hogshead tallow is held at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. would be paid. New York city, tierces, is nominally  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LATER.**—The decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., which looked probable before the week's business closed, was conceded on Thursday, when 350 hds. New York city sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. The weekly contract deliveries of city hds. were made at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for about 250 hds.

Edible tallow is firm at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. and sales at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. Possibly some out of town could be had at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Country made tallow is taken up steadily

**JOB ELBERT & CO., Inc.**  
68 Broad Street, New York  
COTTON OIL  
**Oleo Stearine**  
TALLOW

at essentially the prices made in the previous week. Sales of 225,000 pounds country made at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. and kettle lots at a higher price.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There is little life to trading this week, while the situation as to prices has not changed, although it is more a nominal one than then.

The compound makers are less interested in the market because demands for compound lard have fallen off on account of the slight variations and quiet tone of the lard market.

There is nothing, however, in the outlook of the lard market for especial urgency to sell stearine supplies, and there is absence of any pressure upon the market, which is quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. in New York and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Chicago, with sales of 100,000 pounds out of town made in New York at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 50,000 pounds, New York city made, at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The lard refiners get about enough stearine from their own makes to meet needs for refined lard, and the open market for the stearine is a quiet and nominal one at about  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASE.**—Supplies are not large, and the export demands, with diminished soap trade demands, about use them up at firm prices which are not changed from the basis of the previous week. Yellow, at  $4@4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; brown, at  $3\frac{1}{2}@3\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bone, at  $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house, at  $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice white, at 6c.; "B" white, at  $5@5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Offers of supplies are moderate, and the market is well supplied on the only occasional demands. Yellow, at  $4\frac{1}{2}@5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white, at  $5\frac{1}{2}@5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—Export interest is moderate, but there is a very fair home consumption. Car lots have sold at \$4.50 from first hands. Parcels from second hands are possibly at a little less money.

**OLEO OIL.**—Trading is slow and the market is easier. Rotterdam quotes at 61 florins. New York quotes extra at  $10\frac{1}{2}@10\frac{3}{4}$ c. and the prices are from this for the other qualities down to  $7\frac{1}{4}@7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for low grades.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—A fair amount of trading in small lots at steady prices. Quotations: 20 test at 88c.; 40 test at 60c.; 30 test at 80c.; prime at 48c.; dark at 40c.

**LARD OIL.**—There is a fair amount of trading in small lots with the manufacturing interest, with prime yellow at  $65@67$ c.

**COCONUT OIL.**—The tone is firm, more by reason of foreign advices. A fairly active, steady home consumption. Cochin quoted at  $7\frac{1}{2}@7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and January to March shipments at  $7@7\frac{1}{4}$ c. Ceylon, spot, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and January to March shipments at  $6\frac{1}{2}@6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—Maintained to firm prices on moderate stocks. Red quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}@5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lagos at  $6\frac{1}{4}@6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—The production is steadily closely sold up to foreign markets. About 42c. per gallon quoted.

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**COMMENTS ON FOOD BILLS.**

(Concluded from page 18.)

citizen can have some redress, so that the official cannot screen himself behind his official position! The proper way to enforce any law is to submit the facts, or the evidence obtained, to a court of justice, and let that court determine, from those facts, and from that evidence, whether or not the law has been violated. The Bureau of Chemistry and the Secretary of Agriculture should be compelled to follow this course and no other!

Section 4 also seeks to give parties accused a hearing before the officials enforcing the law, under rules established by those officials; but the food manufacturers do not ask such hearings. They want a law they can understand and abide by, and they are just as willing to take their chances in the courts as any other class of people!

The Heyburn bill is also indefinite in paragraph 4 of the definitions of adulterated food, when it says that an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains any added ingredient which may render such article injurious to human health. Who is going to determine what is an injurious ingredient? Under this bill a manufacturer cannot tell what he can use or what he cannot use, and it is entirely within the power of the Bureau of Chemistry, under section 4, to determine "whether such article \* \* \* contains any poisonous or other substance deleterious to the health of human beings or domestic animals; \* \* \* and public notice of the facts (determined by them) shall be given by publication \* \* \* to all other persons, etc."

Who can understand the meaning of this section, and where is the fair-minded man who will say that it is right to give the Bureau of Chemistry the power to determine such a question and to give the Secretary of Agriculture the right, on the finding of the Bureau of Chemistry, to drive a man's business out of existence by publicly classing his goods as illegal on their finding of facts and their own interpretation of the law?

**Want No One Food Dictator.**

The food manufacturers of the United States are in favor of a proper national food law, but they want a food law that they can understand, and they are unalterably opposed to placing the regulation of their business within the arbitrary power of any official. They are willing to submit to laws passed by their Congressmen and Senators after they have an opportunity to have their Congressmen and Senators understand their side of the case, but they are not willing that those Congressmen and Senators should delegate their law making power to the Bureau of Chemistry or to the Secretary of Agriculture or to anyone else, or that those Congressmen or Senators should create a law that will depend for its effect, not upon the interpretation of the courts of the land, but upon the interpretation of individual officials.

The Heyburn bill does not prescribe any specific regulation within itself that will protect retail dealers or anyone else. It merely prescribes that any person who can establish a proper guarantee signed by the wholesaler, jobber or manufacturer, or other person, shall be exempt and the guarantor liable. But it is not mandatory and makes it necessary for the retailer, or person seeking

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protection, to demand a guarantee or see that he gets one. The bill does not directly afford him protection; and the bill of the National Food Manufacturers' Association seeks to do this insofar as possible.

The Hepburn bill, in the House, is almost a counterpart of the Heyburn bill, but contains another objectionable and unfair feature. It provides in Section 7 that the Secretary of Agriculture shall fix standards of food products for the guidance of officials enforcing the law and for the information of the courts, and to determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of preservatives and other substances used in food. This means that we would have to wait for the establishment of these standards before we could tell the effect of the law.

**PRIVATE CAR CONTROVERSY.**

(Concluded from page 16.)

per of refrigeration. I will not ask the reader to accept my own statement that such a revenue would be a wholly inadequate compensation, but I will refer to the testimony of a practical railroad man not interested in the Armour car lines. Mr. J. S. Leeds, of the Santa Fe, made this statement under oath:

"The fact of the business is, the mileage that a car earns in the California fruit business will not maintain it. It will not pay the interest on its cost and pay for administration expenses or the organization and the replacement out of the mileage that it would earn. If this is true the refrigeration of these commodities should pay a profit and should also pay its share of the maintenance and the expense of the operation of the line."

It should be noted that the California business gives the longest haul, the most profitable mileage in the country.

**The Freight-Rate Question.**

Sensational periodicals have indulged in much and violent comment regarding the freight rates given to the packers on dressed meats and other packinghouse products as compared with the rates on live cattle, contending that when a rate on products as low or lower than that on live cattle is given a natural and fundamental law of rate making is controverted. More than this, it is contended that such a circumstance is prima

facie evidence that the packers have a dominant and "monopolistic" power over the railroads and their freight rates, and that those United States statutes known as the Interstate Commerce Act and the Elkins Amendment have been violated.

This matter was thoroughly tried out in the famous "Cattle Case" heard by Judge Bethea in the United States Circuit Court sitting at Chicago. In his opinion, filed December 2, 1905, about a month ago, Judge Bethea, after a careful consideration of over one thousand pages of testimony taken before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and about three thousand pages of testimony taken in his own court, made the following findings of facts:

"That the livestock rates are reasonable in themselves; these rates are equal to or less than the rates on dressed meats and packinghouse products between the same points.

"That the cost of carrying livestock is greater than that of carrying dressed meats and packinghouse products. In these cases as to the particular commodities in question, the evidence shows that the defendant railroad companies pay out a much larger amount in damages for losses arising from the carriage of livestock than they do for losses arising from the carriage of dressed meats and packinghouse products, in proportion to the value of the products carried, and more in damages per car regardless of the value. This makes the risk of carriage greater for livestock.

"The rates in question given to the packers at Missouri River and St. Paul were the result of competition.

"That the competition in question did not result from agreement of the defendants, but was actual, genuine competition.

"That the rates for carrying packers' products and dressed meats were remunerative.

"That the welfare of the public, including the shippers, consumers and all localities and markets, does not seem to be materially affected by the present rates."

The essential finding of the court as to the law was as follows: "The evidence above shows that Section 1 has not been violated—the rates were not unreasonable."

This whole contention could not have been more thoroughly thrashed out than in this trial which lasted a month and involved examination of four thousand pages of testimony. The finding of the court should, it seems to me, most effectively settle this phase of the controversy, both as to the facts and the principles involved.

## COTTONSEED OIL WEEKLY REVIEW

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Slightly Variable Market—Generally Weaker Conditions—Continued Dull Export Demands—Slow Buying of Compound Makers—Increased Offerings at Easier Prices by the Mills.

There has been, for the week, an irregular but, on the whole, a weaker market. The changes to lower prices have, however, been only of a fractional order.

It is hard to get any comfort out of the situation for those disposed to talk a substantial undertone to the market for the oil.

Indeed, we do not observe a single development that would be encouraging for views of even a steady market for the near future, at least, even at the current lower prices.

If a prostrated export demand, lack of interest among the home compound makers and a generally dull buying interest for the refined oil from the usually more important consuming sources, together with a weaker lard market and increased desire to sell crude oil by the mills, are of chief significance, and they would usually be considered so, we should call the near outlook of the market a very unsatisfactory one for selling interests, although not believing that more than further small declines could take place in prices.

It is true that the linseed markets of Europe have recovered a little from a late reaction to easier prices in them and that the linseed crop news and general prospects of the linseed market are encouraging for, at some time in the season, more of an export business in this country in the cotton oil. But the fact remains that just now, that the exporters are very indifferent in buying the cotton oil, and that their trading here rarely, just now, gets beyond the taking of small lots. And this is true even for the edible oils, the demands for which are usually, in a degree, influenced by market situations outside of those direct for cotton oil, while we

now find a weaker oleo oil market and less desire to buy raw materials by Rotterdam for the make of butterine.

There was some reason for holding the cotton oil market fairly firm, while the January option was being liquidated, as it was early in the week, and when January was substantially higher than the later month, since the "shorts" then had trouble in getting enough oil for contract deliveries. But now, as the market has to face the situation of the indicated bearish features, in the way of slack demands, it has taken on the slightly lower range of prices that is referred to.

It may as well be said just here, before reviewing the other features of the market, although it is now a lost factor, that something more than 30,000 barrels January contracts had to be settled in New York in the way of transfers and deliveries, and that only about 6,000 barrels were delivered; while the price stood about one cent higher than the February option during the settling period of the contracts.

The market has not only since been affected to weakness by the alluded to slack demands for the refined, although there has been larger buying of crude at the mills, at easier prices, but it has been affected, in some degree, by the probabilities of a larger production for the season than had been looked for a little while since and because of the last three or four weeks before developments of high prices for meal and the consequent full prices paid for seed more to meet the enormous demands for the meal. The seed prices have this week declined \$1.00@2.00 per ton and they are now \$18@19 per ton, but the mischief has been done, so far as concerns expecting certain full prices for oil, at once, at least, and through the fact that the seed supplies have been freely had, in the Southeast sections, and that the oil produc-

tion in these directions has been enlarged sufficiently for the season, by which there would be needed more of a demand for it than seems likely it will have for at least the near future for support of prices.

But, of course, any such high prices as have been made latterly for the meal, with the active demand for it, are of more concern to the mills than the prices for the oil, for the present, at least, while the future is depended upon to give a better market for the oil than is possible meanwhile.

The reduced prices that are now being paid for the seed means, of course, a less than ordinary significant factor, since with this advanced season the further supplies of seed to be had would be of a moderate order.

We think it altogether likely that up to this time this season nearly as much oil, on the whole, has been made in the Southeast sections as was made up to this time last year, and it now looks improbable that the season's oil production entire in the Southeast will share a loss as compared with that of last year of more than 7 per cent., and perhaps of not more than 5 per cent. Indeed it is probable that Georgia and Alabama will produce this season quite as much oil as they produced last year, since however less the cotton crop in those States is as compared with their yields of the previous year, the high prices paid for seed through the active needs of the meal, has brought the seed out to the mills relatively to the size of the cotton crops much more freely than usual. But it must be understood that this refers only to the Southeast sections.

In the Southwest, however, the loss of oil production is of a decided order, and in consideration of this we still think that the general oil production for the season will be close to 500,000 barrels less than that of the previous year.

<p><b>The American Cotton Oil Co.</b></p>		<p><b>27 BEAVER STREET. NEW YORK CITY.</b></p> <p>Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL," New York.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Cottonseed Products.</b></p> <p>OIL, LINTERS, CAKE, ASHES, MEAL, HULLS.</p> <hr/> <p><b>GOLD MEDALS AWARDED:</b></p> <p>Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894. Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902. St. Louis, 1904.</p>
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Yet even the Southwest has been, this week, more anxious to sell its crude oil than before latterly. The Valley has accepted 25c. for crude, in tanks, and Texas, some sections of it, quotes 25c. The Southeast mills have been free sellers at 25c., where early in the week before it had obtained 25½c.

There has been plenty of good seed in Georgia and the Carolinas, but there seems to have been some little difficulty latterly in getting good seed in Alabama. In the Valley there has been more than before latterly off grade oil on offer, yet a moderate quantity as well of prime quality. But in a general way in the Southwest there is no very marked surplus of bleaching grade, where the demand earlier in the season from the compound makers absorbed considerable quantities of it and left a moderate offering.

The current price of linseed in London is 46s. 3d. and of the linseed oil 22s. 3d. and the current situation there for the linseed is a strong one, as based upon confirmatory crop news of much the order that had been rumored latterly, as well as indicating all around supplies of the linseed of a reduced order favoring the selling interests as to prices. But there is no improvement as yet to the cotton seed oil trading, the soap grades of it from foreign markets. And edible grades of cotton oil have been under neglect through more disadvantageous other oil markets. Thus the oleo oil market in Rotterdam is dull and a florin lower and quoted at 61 florins, where the butterine business is of a lessened order. There is little doubt of a large further business in cotton oil with Rotterdam before the spring months and quite as large in volume with it for the season as was had last year.

The Western compound makers have reduced their bids for bleaching grades at least ½c. and show little disposition to buy at the decline, since the compound lard trading has fallen off, while it is now quite moderate, because of the depressed and lower pure lard market.

And, although the pure lard market, from a statistical standpoint only, would be favorable to well supported prices, since after the enormous shipments of the lard on contracts, there is little stock of it at the packing points, yet new foreign demands for the lard are now quiet and likely to continue so for about six weeks more, when Europe will have worked off its accumulations of the lard from its late extensive buying of it against the new German duty on March 1. But we are not looking for more than an ordinary further season's business in the lard with Europe and if it proves that the hog supplies are back in this country as freely as it is expected they are and as held for feeding, because of the mild winter weather, it is doubtful if there is a prospect of a bullish movement in lard of a permanent order for the next few weeks at least. Therefore we can see no reason meanwhile for more than ordinary buying of the compound makers of the cotton oil.

The great wave of buying by Europe in this country of miscellaneous products outside of cotton oil for a couple of months or more, and which had included larger quantities of feedstuffs than it had ever taken before from this country, and for well understood reasons, in its own shortened livestock and other supplies, in some respects, as well,

through new duty rates as affecting several products, is now practically over, and we are not expecting for the remainder of the season more than the ordinary business with Europe, which will have its own livestock supplies very soon of a freer order than before through the season. Moreover, Europe is more liberally stocked with hog products, etc., and must have time to reduce accumulations. The cottonseed oil had not participated in the outward movement at all freely, except as it was taken for Austria, against its incoming new duty rate. For cotton oil there is reason to expect an improvement upon current demand for it. But as all fat products are interlocked in their features, the subsidence of European demand for most of them has a bearing upon possible prices for all of them. It is not implied that even now there are not active wants for cottonseed meal, but they are more largely on old contracts, and the mills are pushed in getting sufficient supplies of the meal for the contract deliveries, not only with Europe but with our home markets, by which high prices continue for the meal, or to \$31 per long ton, at New Orleans. But the held back livestock supplies of Europe will begin to move forward to market by March 1, and this will account for some subsidence of new demands for the meal.

### New York Transactions.

The market closed last Saturday easy at ¼c. decline. The "call" prices then were: January, 32½@33¼c.; February, 32¼@33¼c.; March, 32@32¾c.; May, 32½@32¾c.; July, 33@33¼c. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, 32¾c.; 1,900 do., 32½c.; 100 do., 32½c.; 300 July, 33c.

On Monday the market was early at ¼c. decline, but there was, afterwards, firmness and the decline recovered. "Call" prices: January, 32½@33¼c. and 33@34c.; February, 32@32½c.; March, 32@32½c.; May, 32@32½c. and 32½@32¾c.; July, 33@33¼@ and 33¼@33½c.; September, 33@34c. and 33@33¼c. Sales 200 bbls. March, 32c.; 300 May, 32½c.; 100 do., 32½c.; 5,500 July, 32½c.

On Tuesday the market was a trifle firmer and ¼c. higher. "Call" prices: February, 32@32¾c. and 32½@32½c.; March, 32@32½c. and 32½@32¾c.; May, 32½@32½c. and 32½@32¾c.; July, 33@33¼@ and 33¼@33½c.; September, 33@34c. and 33@33¼c. Sales 2,200 bbls. May, 32½c.; 1,400 July, 33½c.; 5,000 do., 33c.; 100 March, 32½c.

On Wednesday the market was weak and about ½c. lower. Sales 400 February, 32c.; 400 March, 32c.; 1,300 May, 32½c.; 100 do., 32c.; 500 July, 32½c.; 100 spot, 32c. "Call" prices: February, 32@32½c. and 31½@32½c.; March, 32@32½c. and 31½@32½c.; May, 32½@32½c. and 32½@32¾c.; July, 32½@32½c.; September, 33@33¼c. Later in the day last "call" prices: February, 31½@31¾c.; March, 31½@32c.; May, 31½@32c.; July, 32½@32½c.; September, 32½@33¼c.

On Thursday the market went down ½c. more, while the crude oil position continued weak. Sales early in the day in New York, 200 bbls. prime yellow, March, 31½c.; 1,100 bbls. May, 31½c.; 500 July, 32½c.; 400 do., 32½c. Early "call" prices: February, 31½@32c.; March, 31½@32c.; May, 32@32½c.; July, 32½@32½c.; September, 32½@33¼c. Later in the day last "call" prices: February, 31½@31¾c.; March, 31½@32c.; May, 31½@32c.; July, 32½@32½c.; September, 32½@33¼c. Sales 500 February, 31½c.; 500 May, 31½c.; 500 July, 32½c.

(Continued on page 42.)

## The Procter & Gamble Co. Refiners of All Grades of COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
 Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
 Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
 Puritan Salad Oil  
 Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address  
 Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.  
 Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

## At the Mills.

There has been a considerable quantity of crude oil taken up by the refiners at a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Southeast has sold 40 tanks at 25c, and the Valley 40 tanks at 25c.

## Compound Makers' Demands.

There has been little done with the compound makers who had bought, last week, moderate quantities of the bleaching grade, in tanks, at 31c, but have since had it offered them at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and have reduced bidding to 30c, since there are no urgent need of supplies by them as the compound lard trading has become quiet. There were 10 tanks prime yellow sold in Texas at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## Export Demands.

The English market is firm, but there is no demand thence to this country. We have the belief that there will be more of the oil than usual sold to England before the season winds up, and that the oil will be required in England for shipment to other countries. It is quite probable that the soap grades of the oil will before the spring months be increasingly wanted here, and that on the whole, a fair business will be done in them and because of the outlook of the linseed market. And there is every prospect of a good business in the edible oils. But, just now, all export demands are dull, while the fact that they are dull menaces market conditions here.

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Feb. 1, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

## From New York.

Port.	For week, 1, 1905.	Since Sept. 1904.	Name Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	125	—		
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	60	50		
Acajutla, Salvador	—	8	23		
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	53		
Alexandria, Egypt	45	2,620	1,673		
Algiers, Algeria	444	2,471	3,431		
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	238	23		
Ancona, Italy	—	150	350		
Antigua, West Indies	—	559	76		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	5,050	1,200		
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	49	—		
Auckland, New Zealand	19	65	47		
Bahia, Brazil	—	239	—		
Barbados, West Indies	—	389	557		
Barcelona, Spain	—	50	—		
Belfast, Ireland	25	133	—		
Bergen, Norway	—	125	250		
Berlin, Germany	—	8	—		
Bone, Algeria	—	81	860		
Bordeaux, France	425	2,695	2,395		
Braila, Romania	—	175	—		
Bremen, Germany	50	200	—		
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	36	315		
Bristol, England	—	—	10		
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	11	1,110	1,000		
Calabarien, Cuba	—	64	10		
Callao, Peru	—	40	—		
Cairo, Egypt	—	90	—		
Campeche, Mexico	—	42	—		
Cape Town, Cape Colony	1,082	170	—		
Cardenas, Cuba	—	70	—		
Cardiff, Wales	—	50	10		
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	4		
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	129	151		
Christiania, Norway	—	930	526		
Christianssand, Norway	—	50	23		
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	105	—		
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	40	9		
Colon, Panama	—	393	299		
Conakry, Africa	—	174	45		
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	645	2,300		
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	71	101		
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	27	—		
Danzig, Germany	—	1,500	2,050		
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	9	21		
Demerara, British Guiana	70	806	545		
Drontheim, Norway	—	100	23		
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	76		
Dundee, Scotland	—	63	25		
Dunkirk, France	—	810	200		
East London, Cape Colony	—	365	1,800		
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	1,151		
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	58		
Galatz, Romania	—	1,215	456		
Genoa, Italy	150	5,490	16,002		
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	10	124		
Gibraltar, Spain	—	1,557	265		
Glasgow, Scotland	210	3,172	2,785		
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	645	1,256		
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	10	—		
Grenada, Spain	—	11	—		
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	631	1,304		
Guanatamano, Cuba	—	22	—		
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	59	45		
Half Jack	—	4	—		
Hamburg, Germany	425	2,085	2,397		
Havana, Cuba	133	1,563	710		
Havre, France	250	9,069	16,087		
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	28	—		

## Lubricated Without Oil Pressure By Pump and Gravity Feed

With forced lubrication every bearing has to be perfectly adjusted to obtain even distribution. If one bearing wears more than another, it vents the entire system and robs other bearing surfaces of their proportionate part of the oil.

With the system used in the "ABC" TYPE A Engine the wearing of the bearings does not in any way affect the lubrication. At the start the bearings are much looser than is common practice with engines lubricated by oil cups.

**American Blower Company, Detroit**

New York, Chicago, Atlanta, London



(Patented.)

Helsingfors, Finland	—	50	—	Belfast, Ireland	—	50	275	450
Hong Kong, China	—	—	54	Belize, British Honduras	27	27	—	—
Hull, England	—	115	190	Bremen, Germany	150	3,053	1,248	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—	Christiania, Norway	450	450	—	—
Kingston, West Indies	66	1,502	1,364	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,843	1,105	—
Kobe, Japan	—	1,598	—	Dunkirk, France	—	500	—	—
Kongsberg, Germany	—	600	900	Genoa, Italy	—	100	301	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	75	—	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,625	2,608	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	11	65	530	Hamburg, Germany	1,460	13,270	6,918	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	657	4,692	Havana, Cuba	210	642	871	—
Leith, Scotland	—	70	—	Havre, France	—	2,065	1,110	—
Lisbon, Spain	—	20	—	Hull, England	—	—	550	—
Liverpool, England	75	3,017	2,642	Liverpool, England	144	5,676	9,835	—
London, England	—	2,530	1,305	London, England	—	3,700	3,630	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	413	1,017	Mancheseter, England	—	600	550	—
Malmo, Norway	—	21	15	Marseilles, France	—	6,100	6,675	—
Malta, Island of	573	2,242	958	Porto Rico, West Indies	—	—	65	—
Manchester, England	100	737	295	Rotterdam, Holland	9,485	51,002	49,000	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	15	20	Tampico, Mexico	—	423	—	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	30	59	—	Trieste, Austria	—	4,350	10,050	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	7	8	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	100	—	—
Marselles, France	2,133	23,215	26,393	Total	—	11,976	106,931	98,966
Martinique, West Indies	—	2,401	928	From Galveston.	—	—	—	—
Massowah, Eritrea	—	236	120	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,680	—
Matanzas, West Indies	—	11	39	Copenhagen, Denmark	100	100	—	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	233	375	Hamburg, Germany	—	3,000	680	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	58	Liverpool, England	—	—	450	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	1,311	2,574	Rotterdam, Holland	—	19,968	31,759	—
Naples, Italy	—	422	2,839	Tampico, Mexico	—	6,822	—	—
New Castle, England	—	—	20	Trieste, Austria	—	7,400	2,224	—
Neuquitas	—	5	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	6,534	—
Oran, Algeria	—	805	2,231	Total	—	100	37,290	44,357
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	290	—	From Baltimore.	—	—	—	—
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	406	Antwerp, Belgium	734	1,209	780	—
Poente a Pitre, West Indies	—	692	—	Bremen, Germany	—	388	120	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	70	94	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	200	—
Port au Prince, West Indies	6	31	51	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	805	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	7	Glasgow, Scotland	—	170	—	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	37	18	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,810	100	—
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	8	—	Havre, France	—	—	200	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	170	Liverpool, England	—	80	—	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	84	Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,685	2,850	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	448	Stettin, Germany	—	—	530	—
Progresso, Mexico	—	140	61	Total	734	6,342	5,645	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	—	30	From Philadelphia.	—	—	1	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	9	—	Coin Island	—	—	—	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,267	2,273	Hamburg, Germany	161	—	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,655	6,215	Rotterdam, Holland	200	6,660	—	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	147	551	Total	361	6,661	—	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	11	37	From Savannah.	—	—	—	—
San Domingo City, San Domingo	—	917	87	Bremen, Germany	—	3,510	—	—
Santiago, Cuba	7	174	24	Christiania, Norway	—	453	—	—
Santos, Brazil	—	177	895	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,067	—	—
Sekondi	—	10	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,806	—	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	19	Havre, France	—	1,433	—	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	26	21	London, England	—	375	—	—
Singapore, India	—	—	76	Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,947	—	—
Southampton, England	—	325	550	Stavanger, Norway	—	197	—	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	104	390	Trieste, Austria	—	321	—	—
Stettin, Germany	100	3,555	3,225	Total	—	25,080	—	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	260	440	*Not given.	—	—	—	—
Swansea, Wales	—	25	—	From Newport News.	—	—	—	—
Sydney, Australia	—	25	478	Hamburg, Germany	—	5,462	7,320	—
Tangier, Morocco	—	565	200	Liverpool, England	—	—	1,400	—
Trieste, Austria	970	66,357	10,641	London, England	—	909	145	—
Trinidad, Island of	—	161	755	Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,018	6,127	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	116	Total	—	12,479	14,992	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	9	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	5,900	3,400	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	—	1,120					
Vilparaiso, Chile	—	704	1,280					
Velle, Denmark	—	—	290					
Venice, Italy	—	4,699	17,017					
Vera Cruz, Mexico	12	207	77					
Wellington, New Zealand	—	37	70					
Total	—	6,349	180,149	166,737				
From New Orleans.	—	—	—					
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	—					

Helsingborg, Sweden — 28 —

Total — 12,479 14,992

# ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

**EXPORTERS**

**BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

**FUTURE DELIVERY**

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

**From All Other Ports.**

Canada	5,605	5,473
Germany	400	—
Guatemala	9	—
Honduras	5	—
Liverpool, England	10	21
Mexico	2	—
Salvador	59	—
Total	10,000	5,494

**Recapitulation.**

From New York	6,349	180,149	166,737
From New Orleans	11,976	105,931	98,906
From Galveston	100	37,290	44,357
From Baltimore	734	6,342	5,645
From Philadelphia	—	361	6,061
From Savannah	—	25,089	—
From Newport News	—	12,479	14,092
From all other ports	10	6,000	5,494
Total	19,160	373,731	342,852

\*Not given.

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 1, 1906.—During the past week we have pointed out that the higher prices resulted in considerable falling off in the demand. This has caused dullness, and as usually the case with dullness, a consequent decline. This condition of affairs is likely to last for some time yet. The demand is exceedingly poor and in no direction is there any urgent demand for oil. The short interest has been eliminated and same leaves the market in a comparatively weak position.

Some bear hammering on the part of a leading refiner has been noticed during the past ten days and especially the July option has been depressed. With the present absence of export demand and the slackness in the domestic situation it is evident that very little resistance to such a hammering can be expected, and should it continue a further depression in prices is not improbable.

Crude oil is not offered freely, but the fact that it has been held firm has lost its effect on the market by reason of the absence of demand. Sales during the week have taken place mostly at 25c., with bids freely reported at 24½c.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 o'clock today were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, 31½c. bid, 31¾c. asked; March, 31½c. bid, 32c. asked; May, 31¾c. bid, 32c. asked; July, 32¼c. bid, 32½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 34½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 34½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 19s.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS**

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market easy. Prime crude oil, 26c. Prime meal, \$26@26.50. Hulls easy, \$5.25@5.50.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1.—Oil, 24½@25c. Mills not disposed to sell. Meal firmer at \$24.50 f. o. b. mill. Hulls, \$6 loose, Atlanta.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1.—Oil market quiet, 24½c. bid; no trading. Meal, \$29.50 f. o. b. Galveston.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 1.—Crude oil lower at 25c.; Valley, 24½c.; Texas, very little offering. More European inquiry for edible grades. Cake and meal dull at \$31, long ton, ship's side New Orleans. Hulls steady at 87 loose.

**CABLE MARKETS**

**Trieste.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Feb. 1.—As there is no probability of export demand to America for the remainder of this year, at least, since Trieste satisfied its demands against its new duty in force March 1, market prices would be of no importance to America, and they will be omitted until Trieste again becomes a buyer in your country.

**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is weaker, with small sales of butter oil at 26½ florins; prime summer yellow at 24¾ florins; off oil at 24 florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is easy and quiet, with 51 francs quoted for off oil.

**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil shows a steady feeling to the market, but demand limited. Quote off oil at 41 marks; prime summer yellow at 42 marks, and butter oil at 44½ marks.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Some sales of winter oil at 56½ francs. Quote prime summer yellow at 52 francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is barely steady at 19s. for off oil and prime summer yellow at 20s.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.**

Memberships sold by auction at \$250.

Visitors: Max Minden, Hamburg; W. Peter-son, Copenhagen; J. A. McCubban, Liverpool; J. G. Martin, Edwards Lask, Chicago; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles Z. Gerhart was proposed for membership.

**JULIAN FIELD**

**Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials**

**ATLANTA, GA.**

**JULIUS DAVIDSON**

**Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL**

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**

**Merchandise Brokers**

AND DEALERS IN

**Cotton Seed Products**

**32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.**

Land Title Bldg :  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Oil & Works: COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake, Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cosco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Ammonia, not less than 8 to 9 per cent.

## HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The packers are talking firm on the ultimate trend of the market and are referring to the steel corporation's large business and unfilled orders as an indication of the general business situation. The packers continue to talk the same prices, which are considerably higher on native steers and cows than the rates at which last large sales were made. There are bids reported of 15½c. for the first half of January salting native steers, but packers have refused these, and one packer is talking 15½c. for any part of his January native steers. No sales are reported of any variety and the market is quiet. Branded hides continue firm owing to the small supply of these. The packers are mostly sold into February on branded hides and two of them are sold to April 1st. In the absence of sales branded hides are quoted unchanged as follows: Heavy and light Texas, 14½c.; extreme Texas and butt brands, 13½ to 14c., and Colorados and branded cows, 13½c., with early spring salting branded cows ahead 14c. Two of the packers are holding heavy native cows at 14½c. and light cows at 14½c., but buyers are not in the market at these figures. Last sales of January native bulls were at 11½c. and January and February branded, 10½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues weak, but some brokers and dealers are talking that the market is steady and that the position of the market is slightly firmer than yesterday. There is no business reported in buffs, however, and in the absence of sales prices continue nominal at about 12c. and 11c. Local dealers claim that they are now unable to buy many buffs at outside points at much below a 12½c. basis here. On the basis of 12c. for buffs here buyers say they have been free buyers during the past few days. Boston tanners claim that buffs are being offered there at 12c. and that they are dull at that figure. Tanners here claim to have bought some all weight cows at outside points at as low as 11½c. selected and delivered at their tanneries. A local dealer here states that he bought two cars of Ohio buffs at 12c. at a 12½c. freight point. Heavy cows and extremes are in the same position as buffs and nominally quotable at 12 to 12½c., with no sales reported on which to base the market. There is no business reported in ordinary lots of heavy steers and these are nominal at about 12½c. Bulls are quiet and in larger offerings than previously and nominal at 10½c. to flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues weak and may be affected still further by the fact that New York City skins have been reduced 1c. per pound to the butchers. No sales of

Chicago cities have been reported, and these are nominal at 15½ to 15½c. Outside cities range at 15 to 15½c., according to lots at countries at 14½ to 15c. Only choice lots of countries would probably bring the outside figure, as lots have been picked up at outside points as low as 14½c. Present receipt kips are quoted at 13c. and deacons at \$1 to \$1.02½ and 80 to 82½c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues strong on this variety, with a continued good demand for country skins, and recent sales of these at higher prices than could be obtained a week or so ago. The packer market is quiet, owing to the high prices asked, with Chicago sheep still held at \$2.15 and lambs at \$1.95. Sales of countries range all the way from \$1 to \$1.75, with each lot selling on its merits.

### New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The demand continues to take the small arrivals at unchanged prices.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.**—The market is weak, particularly on cows, but packers are not forcing business at the present time and no sales have been made. It is doubted if native steers could be sold at better than 14½c. or cows at 13 to 13½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—No further sales of hides are reported and the market continues easy. There are some offerings of New York State hides here at 11½c. to 12c. flat, but most buyers' ideas are considerably below this price. A lot of Swedish cows, which a while ago sold as high as 15c., duty paid, has been offered at under 14c., duty paid. Calfskins continue weak and buyers here have reduced the price on New York city skins to butchers and dealers 1c. per pound down to 20c. for No. 1's and 18c. for No. 2's. Skins are coming in more freely both in the city and from the country, and as they are chiefly light weights the market on 5 to 7 pound skins is especially easy.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Western tanners are entirely out of the market and seem to be acting in concert, but Eastern tanners have operated here, paying \$4.20 for most lots and \$4.25 in one or two instances for especially desirable hides.

### Paris Auction Sales.

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—The final results of the sales were as follows: Extra heavy steers declined 8.43%, heavy steers declined 3.27%, heavy cows declined 3.02%, light cows declined 2.11%, bulls declined 2.90%, extremes declined 5.32%, veal kip declined 0.17%, and calfskins declined 1.64%. Medium steers advanced 0.22%.

### Leather Conditions.

There is an easier market on oak harness leather and a number of tanners have made concessions of about 1c. from former rates. A buyer here took a lot of 50 sides of a small tanner's B. oak harness at 35c. and later secured 150 more sides of the same leather at 34c. Union sole rules fairly steady, though there is a big range in prices; according to tannages. Local concerns report sales of their "Summit" tannage at 35c. for light weights, tannery run, and other tannages down to 33c. for light weight, tannery run. Local tanners claim sales of 30,000 to 40,000 union backs in Boston yesterday of 14 pounds and up leather at 31 to 33c. for tannery run, according to tannages. A Boston tanner is reported to have sold 10,000 heavy union seconds at 35c. A lot of 1,700 No. 2 scoured oak backs sold here at 33c. and the buyer resold the shoulders at the same price.

### CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer

Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

### REVIEW OF BRITISH MEAT TRADE.

(Concluded from page 30.)

In view of the satisfactory position of the general export and import trades of Great Britain, it would appear to be only reasonable to look for some further improvement in the consumptive demand in 1906. As home supplies and receipts from the United States and Canada are unlikely to show any great expansion, it is apparent that Australia, New Zealand, and the River Plate must be freely drawn upon to supply the growing needs of a population which increases at the rate of 350,000 persons per annum. With a continuance of fairly good seasons, Australian exports generally will doubtless increase, and there is every indication that a similar position will be established in New Zealand and in the River Plate. It is doubtful if any prospective increase in the consumption in South Africa, in the Mediterranean, and in European or other foreign countries, will be of sufficient volume to affect the course of values in the United Kingdom, which still absorbs 85 per cent. of the world's output of frozen meat. Under such conditions it would, therefore, be unsafe to assume that prices on average will be so high in the coming year as they were in the year just closed.

### MORE 1906 SOUVENIRS.

Among the handsome souvenirs sent out for the new year by trade concerns is an artistic colored lithograph entitled "Marguerite," issued by E. C. Atkins & Company, the big saw and tool manufacturers of Indianapolis, Ind. It is a beautiful girl-like figure representing the heroine of the famous story in the "jewel scene," and will be a wall ornament in many offices.

Carroll S. Page, the veteran calfskin merchant of Hyde Park, Vt., issues his customary practical 1906 calendar, adorned by a large and lifelike picture of the governor himself.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company has sent out a handsome engraved calendar advertising its mining machinery, a department of its field in which it leads the country.

The Manhattan Refrigerating Company of New York has sent its friends one of the most attractive calendars of the new year.

S. B. Romberger & Sons, Elizabeth, Pa., hide, tallow and skin dealers, issue a calendar with portraits of the members of the firm which is very attractive.

Openings for experts in all departments of the packinghouse industry. Watch page 48.

### HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used imported Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

### Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

**U. S. Leather Co.**  
Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Marvin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.



## CHICAGO SECTION



Nick Longworth seems to have got it pretty bad. He is liable to recover, however, after a while.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Jan. 27th averaged 6.66 cents per pound.

President Edward Tilden, of the National Packing Company, is one of the prominent visitors to the Denver convention and stock show.

The Brennan Packing Company has got its new plant into complete working order and is killing in the neighborhood of a thousand hogs per day.

There seems to be some doubt as to just who is on the griddle in the Federal Court this week. Rumor has it that Mr. Garfield is eating his meals off the mantel.

Nelson Morris, Arthur G. Leonard, W. E. Skinner, M. P. Buel, W. A. Harris, C. O. Robinson, James Brown, Mortimer Levering and others have been attending the annual live-stock conventions and the fat stock show in Denver this week.

**Sympathetic.**—Yes, it certainly was unfair for all those big corporation attorneys to jump so hard on that one poor little country lawyer. Why didn't they pick one their size? Don't know, unless it was because they couldn't find one on that side.

Mr. Allbright, of the Allbright-Nell Company, returned from Los Angeles this week with a large order from the Hauser Packing Company for slaughterhouse machinery, sausage machinery and lard refinery equipment, including latest style cotton oil deodorizers, etc. The Hauser Packing Company have a very complete plant, having spent about \$250,000 thereon.

**Curious.**—No, we cannot answer your question: "If a packer's lawyer gave one reporter \$100 as a Christmas present, how much do the Hearst 'yellows' get for the columns of puffs they are writing about the little man from Dixon?" You will have to ask the gentleman himself.

Moses Wilson, who has been for many years superintendent of the pork department at Nelson Morris & Company's plant, and who was the father of Thomas E. Wilson, general manager of the plant, died Saturday

at his son's home, No. 4816 Kenwood avenue. He was born in 1841 on Long Island and for many years was in business in London, Ont. He had been connected with the Morris establishment ten years. The funeral was held on Monday and the interment was at Rose Hill Cemetery.

J. M. Wanner, formerly superintendent of the Hammond plants at Hammond, Ind., St. Joseph, Mo., and Chicago, and also superintendent of the S. & S. plant at Chicago, has been appointed assistant general manager to president and general manager Joseph Alderdice, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind., one of the most up-to-date and progressive concerns in the country. Mr. Wanner assumed his duties Feb. 1st and his family will shortly follow him and take up residence in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Abattoir Company ship dressed beef, sheep and hogs, cured and smoked products, etc., and make a specialty of mixed car lots. They maintain branches in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Mr. Morris Schwabacher, the popular president of the North American Provision Company, sailed from New York for Europe Jan. 30th on the steamship Moltke, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He will be gone about three months, and will visit the different Mediterranean ports, Greece, Turkey, the Holy Land, Egypt, Italy, Germany and France. This will be Mr. Schwabacher's first visit to his birthplace at Stuttgart, Germany, since 1889. During his absence Mr. Schwabacher, Jr., will have charge of the North American, and will endeavor to give the same prompt and efficient service for which the company is so well known. Their spacious warehouses are always open for the receipt of any amount of provisions, grease, tallow, or other products.

If J. Ogden Armour loses his job at the packinghouse, he will have no trouble in securing one on a newspaper. His articles in the Saturday Evening Post show that he has the real ability to write an entertaining and a convincing story. The way in which he smashes the Bakers, the Russells, and other writers for Nobody's magazines leaves them up in the air with clear space underneath. His series is the best business statement that ever appeared in print. The articles on the car-line question, however, show only another interesting side to an interesting man. He is about as far from the average rich man's son as imagination can put him. With one of the largest business institutions on earth dropped into his lap at his father's death, he was not content to assume a life of ease, while the business was conducted by the well-trained Armour staff. On the contrary, he has kept pace with every detail of the business while actually directing its operations. If anybody

thinks J. Ogden Armour is a figurehead he is sadly mistaken. He is the *head* of Armour & Company and when he writes about the company's affairs he *knows* what he is writing about.

### ARMOUR PACKING CO. STATEMENT.

The annual financial statement of the Armour Packing Company, as of October 30, 1905, compared with its condition on January 1, 1905, as filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, is as follows:

	Oct. 30, '05.	Jan. 1, '05.
Real estate .....	\$1,271,538	\$1,271,538
Machinery .....	790,512	790,512
Merchandise .....	2,274,071	2,293,644
Material .....	1,255,665	1,412,746
Cash and debts receivable .....	2,483,765	2,528,018
Totals .....	\$8,075,551	\$8,296,458
<hr/>		
<b>Liabilities.</b>		
Capital stock .....	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
Accounts payable .....	328,298	311,907
Floating indebtedness..	247,253	484,551
Totals .....	\$8,075,551	\$8,296,458

### CAR LINES REDUCE RATES.

A dispatch from San Francisco early in the week stated that, after a lengthy conference between representatives of the Santa Fe Railroad's refrigerator car service and the Armour car lines, a reduction of rates on deciduous fruits from California points to Eastern markets has been agreed upon. The reduction will take effect at the beginning of the coming shipping season. From Sacramento and Antioch to Chicago a reduction of \$10 a car is made. From the same California points to New York a cut from \$17.50 is made. From San Joaquin Valley points the rate to Chicago is reduced to \$70 and to New York from the same points, \$82.50, thus practically effecting an equalization of rates from points in the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valley to Eastern points.

One of the most important features of this new compact is a clause providing that no rebates or other special concessions shall be granted to any shipper. There has been so much talk about rebates to favored shippers that it is said this reduction in rates, coupled with an ironclad anti-rebate clause, was arranged as a sort of object lesson to show the good faith of the road and the car line.

**JAMES A. CANNON**  
1102 Mallers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

**ZACHARY T. DAVIS**  
ARCHITECT

79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

## PUT THIS IN YOUR CARD INDEX

**Mr. A. Says**—"I built my plant on plans furnished free (?) by \_\_\_\_\_. My experience cost me \$75,000."

**Mr. B. Says**—"I was going to write you, but arranged for plans with \_\_\_\_\_ at less than your charges. I am sorry I did; I see my mistake."

**MORAL**—Don't have these regrets.

Buy your plans. You'll get value received.

**Wilder & Davis, Room 15<sup>th</sup> 3, 315 Dearborn Street  
CHICAGO**

### BEGIN TO REALIZE THE TARIFF CRISIS

Reports from Washington indicate that a feeling is beginning to creep over members of Congress that they had better "get a move on" and do something about the tariff situation before March 1, when pretty nearly all Europe puts up the bars against American exports. Whether these congressional gentlemen have had their ears to the ground is not known, but the rumbling from all sections of the country has grown loud enough for them to perceive it, and is growing louder.

The maximum and minimum plan of representative McCleary of Minnesota is now being resorted to by the "stand-patters" as a last effort to stave off revision of reciprocal concessions. That is, they advocate a retaliatory rather than a conciliatory policy, believing that by declaring open war against Germany and other countries they can bring them to terms, rather than meeting them part way with a reciprocity treaty or tariff concessions. This "war-to-the-knife" policy will meet with opposition from the American producers who will suffer by it. They are beginning to concentrate their forces on Washington, and the next few weeks should see something definite develop from their efforts.

Baron von Bussche-Haddenhausen, the counselor of the German embassy, in an interview this week expressed the opinion that the tariff problem between Germany and the United States eventually would be solved. The baron desired it understood he was giving his personal views and was not speaking officially. He said:

"Germany and Germans believe that, al-

though the American Congress will always be antagonistic to a reciprocity treaty, as past congressional legislation seems to show, Congress will find a way out of the present difficulty. It must be remembered that the American Congress is slow, if I may use the word, to act, but the reichstag and the German senate both have their way of going about things. Germany views the question with a sentiment purely commercial."

Asked what will be done in case the American Congress fails to take action by the first of March, when the present arrangement between Germany and the United States terminates, Baron Haddenhausen said: "The German maximum tariff will go into effect at once. Before one single penny is taken off, the authority of both the German house and senate is required. Its members demand only equality, a guarantee that German products exported to America will receive the same consideration as American exports in Germany."

#### ADDITIONAL 1905 EXPORTS.

Supplementary reports from the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the month of December, 1905, and for the entire year show an increase in exports over the previous year corresponding to the figures on livestock and provisions given in The National Provisioner on January 20. Our exports of cottonseed oil for 1905, according to government figures, were 18,000,000 gallons greater than in 1904, while cottonseed oil cake and meal exports increased 300,000,000 pounds over the previous year. The same increase was evident in ex-

portations of lard compounds, sausage meats, etc. A strong comment on the hide situation was the dropping off of hide and skin exports from about 24,000,000 pounds in 1904 to only about 8,500,000 pounds last year.

The figures on these and other export items not included in the report of January 20 are as follows:

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.—December, 1904, value \$8,759; December, 1905, value \$17,388; total for year 1904, value \$189,827; total for 1905, value \$248,912.

Glue—December, 1904, 232,071 lbs., value \$24,338; December, 1905, 273,234 lbs., value \$27,088; total for year 1904, 2,567,540 lbs., value \$254,189; total for 1905, 3,121,881 lbs., value \$302,085.

Grease and soap stock—December, 1904, value \$288,511; December, 1905, value \$300,953; total for year 1904, value \$3,283,675; total for 1905, value \$3,998,383.

Hides and skins (other than furs)—December, 1904, 420,325 lbs., value \$38,282; December, 1905, 1,303,291 lbs., value \$133,036; total for year 1904, 24,514,226 lbs., value \$2,430,894; total for 1905, 8,654,522 lbs., value \$903,308.

Cottonseed oil, cake and meal—December, 1904, 183,195,627 lbs., value \$2,025,854; December, 1905, 196,832,912 lbs., value \$2,285,358; total for year 1904, 987,141,425 lbs., value \$11,115,369; total for 1905, 1,214,667,922 lbs., value \$13,597,105.

Lard oil—December, 1904, 11,353 gals., value \$7,403; December, 1905, 45,707 gals., value \$26,975; total for year 1904, 332,253 gals., value \$200,577; total for 1905, 294,491 gals., value \$175,298.

Cottonseed oil—December, 1904, 4,264,877 gals., value \$1,303,654; December, 1905, 5,196,953 gals., value \$1,643,464; total for year 1904, 35,368,998 gals., value \$11,695,656; total for 1905, 53,368,839 gals., value \$15,571,852.

Lard compounds—December, 1904, 6,161,548 lbs., value \$371,295; December, 1905, 6,532,570 lbs., value \$390,760; total for year 1904, 53,190,916 lbs., value \$3,375,018; total for 1905, 66,955,736 lbs., value \$3,951,712.

Mutton—December, 1904, 38,830 lbs., value \$3,052; December, 1905, 51,721 lbs., value \$5,044; total for year 1904, 599,902 lbs., value \$57,091; total for 1905, 577,636 lbs., value \$52,238.

Sausage and sausage meats—December, 1904, 597,450 lbs., value \$66,546; December, 1905, 509,380 lbs., value \$55,766; total for year 1904, 5,874,735 lbs., value \$640,168; total for 1905, 6,964,139 lbs., value \$756,857.

Sausage casings—December, 1904, value \$266,095; December, 1905, value \$251,039; total for year 1904, value \$2,606,879; total for 1905, value \$2,631,193.

Soap (except toilet or fancy)—December, 1904, 4,229,038 lbs., value \$160,620; December, 1905, 4,280,101 lbs., value \$178,872; total for year 1904, 43,839,484 lbs., value \$1,711,153; total for 1905, 44,110,949 lbs., value \$1,769,646.

#### FERTILIZERS IN CHINA.

The United States Consul at Amoy, China, describes an extensive business enterprise started under American auspices for supplying fertilizing materials to China. He says there is an unlimited field for the sale of good and cheap fertilizing material, and that the Chinese people are already regarding this enterprise with favor. The enterprise will probably take the form of a Hong Kong corporation, because Hong Kong would give a more favorable charter than can be had in the United States. At present the Chinese are using for fertilizers anything that can be had. The principal is bean cake, of which the port of Niuchwang alone ships to lower China five million dollars' worth in gold a year.

In addition to the amount of bean cake sold in China, the country is accustomed to ship about four million dollars' worth a year abroad mostly to Japan, but the war interfered considerably with the sale last year.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.  
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

**HELLER CHEMICAL CO.**

Laboratory and Main Office:  
212-222 Wabash St.,  
CHICAGO.

HARRY HELLER  
Pres't and Gen'l Manager

97-101 Warren Street,  
NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 22.	24,678	640	47,735	14,971
Tuesday, Jan. 23.	3,890	1,050	25,547	11,778
Wednesday, Jan. 24.	22,541	1,061	36,863	21,410
Thursday, Jan. 25.	8,760	835	46,134	15,478
Friday, Jan. 26.	2,704	209	35,028	4,180
Saturday, Jan. 27.	817	54	18,066	1,601

Total last week..... 63,190 3,840 209,433 60,418  
 Previous week..... 73,526 4,083 174,353 74,738  
 Cor. week, 1905..... 70,634 3,288 213,050 79,002  
 Cor. week, 1904..... 67,610 2,279 208,732 85,995

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 22.	5,408		12,010	1,648
Tuesday, Jan. 23.	3,410	25	8,504	2,292
Wednesday, Jan. 24.	5,908	2	7,059	1,242
Thursday, Jan. 25.	5,292	116	10,151	6,268
Friday, Jan. 26.	5,540	10	12,834	3,247
Saturday, Jan. 27.	1,321		6,006	662

Total last week..... 26,894 153 57,554 14,759  
 Previous week..... 29,073 483 44,326 10,912  
 Cor. week, 1905..... 31,471 736 47,418 20,119  
 Cor. week, 1904..... 24,068 209 36,630 17,051

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Jan. 27, 1906..... 537,000

Week ago..... 546,000

Year ago..... 649,000

Two years ago..... 644,000

Total receipts for year to date, 2,209,000, against 2,489,000 year ago and two years ago 2,230,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

## Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 27, 1906	158,700	424,100	160,100
Week ago	182,600	414,700	192,900
Year ago	158,200	481,800	177,000
Two years ago	164,300	402,700	166,600
Receipts for year to Jan. 27, 1906	636,000	1,650,000	687,000
Receipts for same period last year	607,000	1,771,000	621,000

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Jan. 27, 1906, as follows:

	Armour & Co.	Anglo-American	Continental	Swift & Co.	Hammond & Co.	Morris & Co.	Boyd-Lanham & Co.	S. & S.	H. Boore & Co.	Robert & Oake	Other packers
May	35,800			28,000		5,100		16,500		4,800	27,500
June	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
July	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
Aug.	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
Sept.	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
Oct.	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
Nov.	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
Dec.	9,600		5,400	11,900		9,900		16,500		5,800	
Total	159,700			139,700		178,600		192,400			
Left over	5,000			5,000		5,000		5,000			
Week ago	139,700			139,700		139,700		139,700			
Year ago	178,600			178,600		178,600		178,600			
Two years ago	192,400			192,400		192,400		192,400			

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

	Week ending Jan. 27, 1906	Previous	Year ago	Two years ago	Three years ago
	\$5.50				
		5.40	4.77	4.84	6.61

Estimated receipts of livestock week ending Feb. 3, 1906.

Cattle	70,000
Hogs	185,000
Sheep	70,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

	Week ending Jan. 27, 1906	Previous week	Year ago	Two years ago	Three years ago
	\$4.85				
		4.95	4.55	4.60	4.60

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers	\$5.75@6.25
Common to good steers	4.40@5.50
Inferior to common steers	3.40@4.40
Yearlings, good to choice	4.50@5.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers	3.10@4.25
Fair to choice feeders	3.40@4.50
Fair to choice stockers	3.00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows	2.20@2.90
Common to good canning cows	1.25@2.25
Bulls, common to choice	2.15@4.30
Calves, common to good	4.00@7.00
Calves, good to fancy	7.00@7.75

## HOGS.

Good to choice shipping	5.35@5.50
Good to choice butcher weights	5.40@5.55
Good to choice heavy mixed	5.35@5.50
Heavy packing	5.15@5.35
Light mixed	5.35@5.50
Good to choice, 185@239-lb. weights	5.30@5.50
Choice to prime heavy	5.40@5.55
Poor to choice pigs	4.75@5.25
Governments, boars and sows	3.00@5.10

## SHEEP.

Export wethers	\$5.50@5.85
Fair to prime wethers	5.50@5.85
Even, good to prime	5.25@5.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy	5.75@6.75
Culls, even, poor to fair	3.00@4.00
Bucks and stags	3.00@4.15
Native lambs, poor to choice	6.50@7.50
Feeding lambs	6.00@6.75
Breeding ewes	4.00@5.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 31.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½@9%; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½@9%; 16@18 ave., 9½@9%; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave.; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green ham, 14@16 ave., 10½@10%; 12@14 ave., 10½@10%; green skinned hams, 14@16 ave., 10½@10%; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 9½@9%; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 9½@9%; 12@14 ave., 9½@9%; 14@16 ave., 9½@9%; 16@18 ave., 9½@9%; 18@20 ave., 9½@9%; 20@22 ave., 9½@9%; 22@24 ave., 9½@9%; 24@26 ave., 9½@9%; 26@28 ave., 9½@9%; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave.; 6@8 ave., 6½@6½%; 8@10 ave., 6½@6½%; 10@12 ave., 6½@6½%; 12@14 ave., 6½@6½%; 14@16 ave., 6½@6½%; 16@18 ave., 6½@6½%; 18@20 ave., 6½@6½%; 20@22 ave., 6½@6½%; 22@24 ave., 6½@6½%; 24@26 ave., 6½@6½%; 26@28 ave., 6½@6½%; 28@30 ave., 6½@6½%; 30@32 ave., 6½@6½%; 32@34 ave., 6½@6½%; 34@36 ave., 6½@6½%; 36@38 ave., 6½@6½%; 38@40 ave., 6½@6½%; 40@42 ave., 6½@6½%; 42@44 ave., 6½@6½%; 44@46 ave., 6½@6½%; 46@48 ave., 6½@6½%; 48@50 ave., 6½@6½%; 50@52 ave., 6½@6½%; 52@54 ave., 6½@6½%; 54@56 ave., 6½@6½%; 56@58 ave., 6½@6½%; 58@60 ave., 6½@6½%; 60@62 ave., 6½@6½%; 62@64 ave., 6½@6½%; 64@66 ave., 6½@6½%; 66@68 ave., 6½@6½%; 68@70 ave., 6½@6½%; 70@72 ave., 6½@6½%; 72@74 ave., 6½@6½%; 74@76 ave., 6½@6½%; 76@78 ave., 6½@6½%; 78@80 ave., 6½@6½%; 80@82 ave., 6½@6½%; 82@84 ave., 6½@6½%; 84@86 ave., 6½@6½%; 86@88 ave., 6½@6½%; 88@90 ave., 6½@6½%; 90@92 ave., 6½@6½%; 92@94 ave., 6½@6½%; 94@96 ave., 6½@6½%; 96@98 ave., 6½@6½%; 98@100 ave., 6½@6½%; 100@102 ave., 6½@6½%; 102@104 ave., 6½@6½%; 104@106 ave., 6½@6½%; 106@108 ave., 6½@6½%; 108@110 ave., 6½@6½%; 110@112 ave., 6½@6½%; 112@114 ave., 6½@6½%; 114@116 ave., 6½@6½%; 116@118 ave., 6½@6½%; 118@120 ave., 6½@6½%; 120@122 ave., 6½@6½%; 122@124 ave., 6½@6½%; 124@126 ave., 6½@6½%; 126@128 ave., 6½@6½%; 128@130 ave., 6½@6½%; 130@132 ave., 6½@6½%; 132@134 ave., 6½@6½%; 134@136 ave., 6½@6½%; 136@138 ave., 6½@6½%; 138@140 ave., 6½@6½%; 140@142 ave., 6½@6½%; 142@144 ave., 6½@6½%; 144@146 ave., 6½@6½%; 146@148 ave., 6½@6½%; 148@150 ave., 6½@6½%; 150@152 ave., 6½@6½%; 152@154 ave., 6½@6½%; 154@156 ave., 6½@6½%; 156@158 ave., 6½@6½%; 158@160 ave., 6½@6½%; 160@162 ave., 6½@6½%; 162@164 ave., 6½@6½%; 164@166 ave., 6½@6½%; 166@168 ave., 6½@6½%; 168@170 ave., 6½@6½%; 170@172 ave., 6½@6½%; 172@174 ave., 6½@6½%; 174@176 ave., 6½@6½%; 176@178 ave., 6½@6½%; 178@180 ave., 6½@6½%; 180@182 ave., 6½@6½%; 182@184 ave., 6½@6½%; 184@186 ave., 6½@6½%; 186@188 ave., 6½@6½%; 188@190 ave., 6½@6½%; 190@192 ave., 6½@6½%; 192@194 ave., 6½@6½%; 194@196 ave., 6½@6½%; 196@198 ave., 6½@6½%; 198@200 ave., 6½@6½%; 200@202 ave., 6½@6½%; 202@204 ave., 6½@6½%; 204@206 ave., 6½@6½%; 206@208 ave., 6½@6½%; 208@210 ave., 6½@6½%; 210@212 ave., 6½@6½%; 212@214 ave., 6½@6½%; 214@216 ave., 6½@6½%; 216@218 ave., 6½@6½%; 218@220 ave., 6½@6½%; 220@222 ave., 6½@6½%; 222@224 ave., 6½@6½%; 224@226 ave., 6½@6½%; 226@228 ave., 6½@6½%; 228@230 ave., 6½@6½%; 230@232 ave., 6½@6½%; 232@234 ave., 6½@6½%; 234@236 ave., 6½@6½%; 236@238 ave., 6½@6½%; 238@240 ave., 6½@6½%; 240@242 ave., 6½@6½%; 242@244 ave., 6½@6½%; 244@246 ave., 6½@6½%; 246@248 ave., 6½@6½%; 248@250 ave., 6½@6½%; 250@252 ave., 6½@6½%; 252@254 ave., 6½@6½%; 254@256 ave., 6½@6½%; 256@258 ave., 6½@6½%; 258@260 ave., 6½@6½%; 260@262 ave., 6½@6½%; 262@264 ave., 6½@6½%; 264@266 ave., 6½@6½%; 266@268 ave., 6½@6½%; 268@270 ave., 6½@6½%; 270@272 ave., 6½@6½%; 272@274 ave., 6½@6½%; 274@276 ave., 6½@6½%; 276@278 ave., 6½@6½%; 278@280 ave., 6½@6½%; 280@282 ave., 6½@6½%; 282@284 ave., 6½@6½%; 284@286 ave., 6½@6½%; 286@288 ave., 6½@6½%; 288@290 ave., 6½@6½%; 290@292 ave., 6½@6½%; 292@294 ave., 6½@6½%; 294@296 ave., 6½@6½%; 296@298 ave., 6½@6½%; 298@300 ave., 6½@6½%; 300@302 ave., 6½@6½%; 302@304 ave., 6½@6½%; 304@306 ave., 6½@6½%; 306@308 ave., 6½@6½%; 308@310 ave., 6½@6½%; 310@312 ave., 6½@6½%; 312@314 ave., 6½@6½%; 314@316 ave., 6½@6½%; 316@318 ave., 6½@6½%; 318@320 ave., 6½@6½%; 320@322 ave., 6½@6½%; 322@324 ave., 6½@6½%; 324@326 ave., 6½@6½%; 326@328 ave., 6½@6½%; 328@330 ave., 6½@6½%; 330@332 ave., 6½@6½%; 332@334 ave., 6½@6½%; 334@336 ave., 6½@6½%; 336@338 ave., 6½@6½%; 338@340 ave., 6½@6½%; 340@342 ave., 6½@6½%; 342@344 ave., 6½@6½%; 344@346 ave., 6½@6½%; 346@348 ave., 6½@6½%; 348@350 ave., 6½@6½%; 350@352 ave., 6½@6½%; 352@354 ave., 6½@6½%; 354@356 ave., 6½@6½%; 356@358 ave., 6½@6½%; 358@360 ave., 6½@6½%; 360@362 ave., 6½@6½%; 362@364 ave., 6½@6½%; 364@366 ave., 6½@6½%; 366@368 ave., 6½@6½%; 368@370 ave., 6½@6½%; 370@372 ave., 6½@6½%; 372@374 ave., 6½@6½%; 374@376 ave., 6½@6½%; 376@378 ave., 6½@6½%; 378@380 ave., 6½@6½%; 3

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.  
Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	1 1/4 @ 5%
Native Cows	5 1/4 @ 6%
Western Steers	6 1/4 @ 6%
Good Native Steers	7 1/4 @ 6%
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Heifers, Medium	5 1/4 @ 5%
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	5 1/4 @ 6
Cow Chucks	5 @ 4
Boneless Chucks	5 1/4 @ 4
Medium Plates	5 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	5 1/4 @ 4
Cow Rounds	4 1/4 @ 5
Steer Rounds	6 1/4 @ 7
Cow Loins, Common	5 @ 7
Cow Loins, Medium	7 1/4 @ 8
Cow Loins, Good	5 @ 9
Steer Loins, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	14 1/4 @ 15
Beef Tenderloin, No. 1	10 @ 17
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2	12 1/4 @ 13
Strip Loins	5 @ 6 1/2
Sirloin Butts	5 @ 6
Shoulder Clods	5 1/4 @ 5
Rolls	9 @ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	4 1/4 @ 5
Trimmings	5 @ 3
Shank	3 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	7 1/4 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common Light	5 1/4 @ 6
Steer Ribs, Light	5 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 1/4 @ 12
Loin Ends, steer—native	5 @ 6
Loin Ends, cow	5 @ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 6
Flank Steak	5 @ 6

## Beef Offal.

Livers	5 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	5 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	5 @ 14
Sweetbreads	5 @ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	5 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 @ 4
Kidneys, each	5 @ 4
Brains	5 @ 4

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/4 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Medium Carcass	5 @ 9
Good Carcass	10 1/4 @ 11
Medium Saddles	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 13
Medium Racks	5 @ 6 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 9

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5 @ 4
Sweetbreads	5 @ 10
Plucks	30 @ 35
Heads, each	5 @ 10

## Lamb.

Medium Caul	5 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	10 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	5 @ 12 1/2
Saddles Caul	5 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	5 @ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	5 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	5 @ 9 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	5 @ 12
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	5 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	5 1/4 @ 9
Good Sheep	5 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles	5 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	5 @ 11
Medium Racks	8 @ 11 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 11
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 5
Mutton Loin	10 @ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	5 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Loins	5 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Leaf Lard	5 @ 7 1/2
Tenderloins	5 @ 14
Spare Ribs	5 @ 6 1/2
Butts	5 @ 7 1/2
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimmings	5 @ 5 1/2
Tails	5 @ 3 1/2
Snots	5 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	5 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	5 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	5 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	5 @ 3
Hog Plucks	5 @ 3
Neck Bones	5 @ 1 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	5 @ 7
Pork Hearts	5 @ 3
Pork Kidneys	5 @ 10
Pork Tongues	5 @ 3 1/2
Skip Bones	5 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	5 @ 4
Brains	5 @ 7
Backfat	5 @ 10
Hams	5 @ 7
Jaws	5 @ 10 1/2
Bellies	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 6
Compressed Ham	5 @ 5
Large Compressed Ham	5 @ 5

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 1/2
Choice Bologna	6
Viennas	7
Frankfurters	6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 1/2
Tongue	8
White Tongue	8
Minced Ham	8
Prepared Ham	9
New England Ham	12
Berliner Ham	7 1/2
Boneless Ham	11
Oxford Ham	11
Polish Sausage	6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6
Smoked Pork	6
Veal Ham	6
Farm Sausage	12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2
Boneless Pig's Feet	5 1/2
Ham Bologna	6
Special Compressed Ham	10

## Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	16
German Salami, New Dry	14
Holstein, New	11
Mettwurst, New	1
Farmer, New	12
Daries, H. C., New	17
Italian Salami, New	17
Monarque Cervelat	13

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	2.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 2-20	4.25

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Per lb.	
Extra Plate Beef	10.00
Plate Beef	9.50
Extra Mess Beef	8.80
Mess Beef	9.00
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	9.00
Pork	16.50
Clean Fat Backs	14.50
Family Back Pork	—
Beam Pork	12.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	94
Lard, substitute, tierces	62
Lard, compound	64
Barrels	56 over 100 lbs.
Half barrels	56 over 100 lbs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	56 to 10 over 100 lbs.
Cooking Oil, per gal.	@ 40

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
DRY SALT MEATS.	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	84
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average	84 1/2
Fat Backs, 14@16 average	74
Regular Plates	6.75
Short Clear	7.75
WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs. average	11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	11 1/2
Skinned Hams	10 1/2
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	7 1/2
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	16 1/2
Wide, 8@10 average, and Strip, 4@7 1/2 ave.	12
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@8 ave.	11 1/2
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 1/2 ave.	11 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	13
Dried Beef Inside	13 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	14 1/2
Dried Beef Outside	11
Regular Roasted Hams	9 1/2
Smoked Roasted Hams	15 1/2
Roasted Picnic Hams	10 1/2
Cooked Lard Rolls	18
SAUSAGE CASINGS.	
F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	13
Middles, per set	14

Beef bungs, per piece	8 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	28
Hog middles, per set	50
Hog bungs, export	12
Hog bungs, large mediums	8
Hog bungs, narrow	8 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70
Imported medium sheep casings	50
Imported narrow sheep casings	80
Beef weansards	5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	2
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.25
Ground tankage, 12%	2.45
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.37 1/2

February 3, 1906.

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.10@5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.60@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.80@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.00@5.85

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@8.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.75
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs....	—@—

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, choice to good, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.60@8.00
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.50
Live sheep, culs per 100 lbs.....	5.25@5.75
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs).....	\$45.96
Hogs, medium.....	35.95@6.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.20
Pigs.....	6.50
Roughs.....	6.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	7½@7¾
Native, com. to fair.....	7@7¼
Choice Western, heavy.....	7@7½
Choice Western, light.....	6@7¼
Common to fair Texas.....	6½@7
Good to choice肥牛.....	6½@7
Common to fair肥牛.....	5½@6
Choice cows.....	6@6½
Common to fair cows.....	6@6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6@7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5@6½
Fleshy bologna hams.....	5@5½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9@10

## BEEF CUTS.

Rib, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 6½c.; Loins, No. 1, 11½c.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 7c. Chucks, No. 1, 5½c.; No. 2, 4½c.; No. 3, 4c. Rounds, No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; No. 3, 5½c.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, extra dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @14½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12½@13½
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	13@13
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	12 @12½
Calves, country dressed, common.....	11 @11½

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	6@7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6@7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6@7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½@7¾

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12
Spring lambs, good.....	10½@11½
Spring lambs, culs.....	9½@10
Sheep, choice.....	6@9½
Sheep, medium to good.....	6@9
Sheep, culs.....	6@8

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average.....	11½@12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, average.....	11 @11½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 @11½
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 @8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 @8½
Smoked shoulders.....	6½@7
Smoked bacon, boned.....	12 @12½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11½@12
Dried beef sets.....	13 @13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9½@10

## BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round skin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	—@\$60.00
Flat skin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	8.00
Horns, 7½ oz. or over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	80.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	60@65c. a piece
Calf's head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@27c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@22c. a pound
Calf's liver.....	30@35c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@2c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6c. a pound

Oxtails.....	6@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Ribs, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@22c. a pound
Lamb's frie.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10c.
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	10c.

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	• 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	• 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	• 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	84.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—

Hog, American, free of salt, in tiers or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. ....	80
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b. ....	80
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2½@3

## SPICES.

Crude.....	• 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@4½
Crystals.....	4½@5½
Powdered.....	3@5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.20
No. 2 skins.....	.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16
No. 1, 12½-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40
Branded skins.....	.12
Branded kips.....	1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.75
Ticky skins.....	.12
Ticky kips.....	1.60
No. 3 skins.....	.12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, dry-picked, selected, young hens (culs out).....	• 20
Western, dry-picked, selected young toms, medium weights (culs out).....	19½@20
Western, dry-picked, heavy young toms.....	17½@18
Western, dry-picked, selected hens and toms (culs out).....	19½@20
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	18@19
Western, scalped, poor to medium.....	18@17
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	13@16
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	13@16
Chickens, Roasting—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	• 19
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	16@17
New York & Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	• 15
New York & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	12@14
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10@11
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10@11

Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @17
Western, milk-fed, scalped, fancy.....	14 @15
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12½@13½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10 @12
Southern, dry-picked, average run.....	12 @13
Western, scalped, average run.....	12 @13
South & Southwestern, scalped, average run.....	12½@13½
South & Southwestern, scalped, poor to medium.....	10 @12

Chickens. Medium Weights—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	17 @18
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	14 @15
Western, milk-fed, scalped, fancy.....	14 @15
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12½@13½
Western, scalped, average run.....	12 @13
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	14½@15
Philadelphia, dry-picked, 5 lbs. and over, selected (culs out).....	13½
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12½@13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10 @11
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	12½@13
Western, scalped, selected (culs out).....	13½
Western, scalped, average run.....	12½@13
Western, scalped, poor to medium.....	10 @11
Southern & Southwestern, scalped, average run.....	12½@13
Western, scalped, inferior grades.....	10 @11
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalped.....	• 10
Old cocks, scalped.....	• 10
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	14 @15
Geese, Western, fancy.....	11 @12
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	4.00@4.25
Squabs, prime white, 8½@9 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	3.00@3.25
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.75@1.87½
Squabs, calls, per dozen.....	50 @ 75

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	• 11



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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 31, 1906.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 51,813, showing no material change from the same period last week. Shipments thus far this week, 17,500, against 14,700 last week. The daily receipts were: Monday, 23,285; Tuesday, 6,528; Wednesday (estimated), 22,000. A good demand has prevailed throughout the week, with strong weight steers and prices on this class are 10 @20c. higher. The plain and medium grades are 10c. higher and the cow trade has been more active, except on low grade cutters and canners. Bulls are strong, with tops at \$4.00, export \$3.40@3.75 and bolognas \$2.80@3.00. Stockers and feeders are 25c. lower. The market in the fat cattle department to-day was fairly active. The quality was better than Monday and tops reached \$6.20 for one load, average 1,532 lbs. Export cattle sold largely from \$4.75@5.25. A large number of good to choice steers went at \$5.50@6.00, including several good sized strings at the latter price. The bulk of the medium 1,200@1,350-lb. cattle to the killers are going at \$4.65@5.15. A liberal number of light unfinished killers at \$3.75@4.50, common down to \$3.25. It is the general impression in the trade that the big runs are over for the present and that from now on lighter receipts will prevail.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 109,288, against 110,175 the same period last week. The daily receipts were: Monday, 48,973; Tuesday, 28,495; Wednesday (estimated), 32,000. A feeling of weakness prevailed in the market at the close of last week, but under the light supplies this week prices have advanced and tops to-day reached \$5.72½. The bulk of the packing and shipping droves cost 9@12c. more than Tuesday. Prices to-day were the highest since Oct. 7th. Everything is selling within the narrowest range of prices of the season. The bulk of the mixed packers went at \$5.55@5.65, mediums and butcher weights largely \$5.62½@5.65. Selected packing and shipping hogs \$5.62½@5.72½. Unless receipts show a decided increase, a still further advance in prices may be expected. Reports that hogs are pretty well shipped out are arriving from numerous points.

**SHEEP.**—To-day's receipts of sheep and lambs being more moderate (16,000) and improved condition of the weather with stronger Eastern demand, assisted materially here in bringing about a stronger feeling in the trade, with ewe stuff and sheep a shade to 10c. higher and no material change except firmness in the tone of the lamb market. We quote to-day's sales as follows: Native wethers, choice to fancy, \$5.60@5.85; fair to choice Western wethers, \$5.40@5.75; yearlings, fair to choice heavy, \$5.60@5.85; medium to light weights, \$5.55@6.40; mutton ewes, good to fancy natives, \$5.25@5.75; good to choice Western ewes, \$4.75@5.25; good to prime native lambs, \$7.15@7.60; medium to good natives, \$6.90@7.25; good to choice Western lambs, \$6.75@7.40; feeding lambs, \$6.00@6.65.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Feb. 2, 1906.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 44,600; last week, 44,000; same week last year, 33,200. Beef steers are 15@25c. higher this week, with a large number of sales above \$5; bulk of sales, \$4.50@5.30; top, \$5.75. Prime cattle would bring \$6. Cows are 10c. lower; heifers steady; veal weak; bulk of heifers, \$3.50@4.40; cows, \$3@4; veals, \$6@7. The quarantine supply is heavier. Prices 10@15c. higher; range, \$3.90@4.50 for steers; few cows included. Stockers and feeders are 10c. higher; demand strong.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 57,300; last week, 56,500; same week last year, 48,900. The hog market has had a strong tendency all week; demand good; closing markets the best each day; prices 20c. above a week ago, including an advance of 5c. to-day. Tops are selling at \$5.65; bulk, \$5.50@5.60. Pigs are few in numbers and poor in quality; 10 @20c. lower, at \$4.70@5. Conditions are perfect for marketing. Nothing is forcing immature hogs forward, and strong prices are drawing out all finished hogs. Average weight for January, 290 lbs., against 203 lbs. last year.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 32,900; last week, 27,000; same week last year, 31,500. The market was demoralized the first of the week, but has steadied since Tuesday. Prices are 15@25c. below a week ago. Colder weather or smaller runs would benefit the situation. Medium to choice lambs, \$6.50@7; yearlings, \$5.80@6.25; wethers, \$5.50@5.75; ewes, \$4.80@5.25, which prices are 50@60c. below the high time for January.

**HIDES** are lower. Green salted, 10¾@11¾c.; bulls and stags, 8¾c.; glue, 6¾c.; horsehides, \$2.50@3.50; dry flint butcher, 19 @21c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,479	17,240	5,687
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	391	...	...
Cudahy	3,848	10,221	2,425
Fowler	1,764	...	1,095
Morris	3,821	9,369	3,063
Ruddy	606	...	2,369
Schwarzchild	3,870	6,578	4,288
Swift	4,501	11,313	6,828

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 30.

The number of cattle in sight at the five points for two days this week show good increase over corresponding days last week, yet demand has been such as to create a good tone to the trade. Local demand has far exceeded the supply and values in consequence are 10 to 15c. higher than the close of last week on all kinds of dressed beef and export steers. Cows and heifers are strong to 10c. higher and bulls are 10c. higher, while veals have advanced 25c. Stockers and feeders are steady to a shade lower, country demand not being sufficient to absorb the large holdings of good to choice strong weight native and Western feeders in the hands of dealers. Following are current quotations: Native steers, \$3.75 to \$5.80; Texas and Westerns, \$3.50 to \$4.80; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.75; bulls and stags, \$1.85 to \$4.65; veals, \$3 to \$7.25; yearlings and calves, \$2.60 to \$3.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.10.

The trade in hogs showed some advance Monday, and a slight loss to-day, leaving the market a shade higher than the close of last week, and nearly at the highest point since last September. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.25 to \$5.50, with the bulk selling at \$5.35 to \$5.45. The situation still has a bullish tinge, but the country should not follow advances too closely, as prices will react on any enlarged receipts.

The market on sheep and lambs this week suffered a decline of 15 to 25c., on account of

abnormally heavy receipts at all points. Today lambs are quotable at \$6.75 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25, and ewes at \$4.75 to \$5.35.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Jan. 30.

While cattle receipts last week were comparatively small, it is evident that January receipts will be among the heaviest on record at this point, being exceeded but once before. At any rate supplies here, as well as elsewhere, have been too large for the present demand, and the trend of prices has been lower for some time. Compared with ten days ago there has been a decline of 15@20c. on both beef steers and cow stuff and there is a very weak tone to the trade. Dealers generally attribute the present depression to the unseasonably mild weather, for most of the time it has been more like May than December and the demand for beef is naturally cut down very materially. Still prices are not at all bad and most feeders are making a little money on their three and four months' fed cattle. Some well finished 1,500-pound beeves brought \$5.50 to-day, with fair to pretty good 1,200 to 1,400-pound beeves at \$4.60@\$5.20 and the common to fair warmed up and short fed steers anywhere from \$3.75 to \$4.50. It takes something choice in the way of cows or heifers to bring better than \$3.50, although a few lots have gone as high as \$4. Most of the fair to good butcher and beef cows are selling around \$2.50@\$3.25, with canning and cutting grades at \$1.75@\$2.40. Notwithstanding the depression in fat cattle there has been a well sustained demand for stockers and feeders, and the volume of business in this line has been unusually liberal for this time of the year. This is on account of the fine open weather, which is very favorable for feeding operations. Choice Western hay fed steers are selling to feeder buyers as high as \$4.20@\$4.40, and a fair class of feeders is bringing \$3.80@\$4.10, with common to fair kinds at \$3@\$3.70.

The hog market continues to rule decidedly irregular, with the trend of prices upward. Values last week were the highest so far this year and prospects are that there will be a further advance this week. Both local packers and Eastern shippers take the hogs freely and report a vigorous general demand for the product, although there is very general complaints that provision prices are considerably higher than hogs. Still there seems to be no prospect of receipts of hogs increasing to an extent sufficient to enable packers to pound prices and dealers as a rule take a very bullish view of the situation. January receipts will run close to 224,000 head, which has been exceeded but once in the history of the yards, and yet the oldest inhabitant can scarcely remember when the general demand was better than it is now with stocks so low. Today there were 13,000 hogs here and prices weakened off a shade. Tops brought \$5.45 and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.35@\$5.40, as against the same range one week ago. The market is just about 60c. higher than it was a year ago.

Sheep receipts continue liberal and the market is on the down turn. The mild weather is particularly hard on the sheep trade on account of the nature of the meat. Supplies have been coming in faster than the packers have been able to work it out, and the result has been a general decline in prices all along the line. On the ordinary run of stuff, both muttons and lambs, the market is all of a quarter lower than last week and very dull at that. In stock sheep there is little doing, but a few feeders are changing hands every day at unevenly lower prices. Sheep receipts for the month will run about 135,000 head, or approximately 12,000 more than a year ago. Good to choice lambs are quoted as follows: Colorados, \$6.90@\$7.15; good Western, \$6.80@\$7.15; good handy weight yearlings, \$5.90@\$6.10; good heavy weight yearlings, \$5.60@\$5.80; good wethers, \$5.40@\$5.65; ewes, \$4.75@\$5.20.

**THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.**  
**Fuller's Earth and Bone Black**  
For Filtering Purposes  
ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS  
AND MATERIALS.  
No. 80 Pine St., New York

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 29, 1906.

	Beeves	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City	2,393	4	1,136	10,066	13,261
Sixtieth street.	1,807	60	2,305	9,063	21,619
Fortieth street.	—	—	—	—	—
Lehigh Valley	820	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	820	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	70	82	39	9,500
Totals	11,380	134	3,523	19,228	38,390
Total last week	12,422	114	2,812	26,116	42,374

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Victorian	420	—	—
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Malone	365	—	—
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Minnetonka	390	—	—
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Br. Emp.	200	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Victorian	420	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Malone	365	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka	390	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian	—	—	2,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	1,450
Armour & Co., Ss. Minnetonka	—	—	2,950
Armour & Co., Ss. Amasenuse	30	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	1,150
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Victorian	—	—	1,100
Cudahy Packing Co. Ss. Umbria	—	—	1,550
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller	—	50	20
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	15	20	—
Total exports	2,595	70	19,000
Total exports last week	1,510	—	12,245

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 29, 1906.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	2,595	70	19,000
Boston	3,350	—	18,700
Baltimore	947	—	—
Philadelphia	200	—	—
Portland	2,487	535	—
St. Johns	1,377	—	—
Destination of exports:			
To London	2,703	—	6,450
To Liverpool	6,700	535	23,150
To Glasgow	1,140	—	—
To Bristol	150	—	—
To Antwerp	20	—	—
To Para, Brazil	30	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies	15	70	—
Totals to all ports	10,956	605	29,600
Totals to all ports last week	6,286	507	16,653

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 27:

## CATTLE.

Chicago	36,296
Omaha	12,233
Kansas City	20,113
St. Joseph	11,358
Cudahy	592
Sioux City	3,672
Wichita	153
Louisville	120
New York and Jersey City	8,919
Fort Worth	9,737
Detroit	1,106
Buffalo	4,000

## HOGS.

Chicago	151,879
Omaha	48,396
Kansas City	65,420
St. Joseph	45,522
Cudahy	15,315
Sioux City	21,831
Ottumwa	19,112
Cedar Rapids	22,040
Wichita	5,266
Bloomington	950
Indianapolis	31,333
Louisville	6,727
New York and Jersey City	38,380
Fort Worth	13,673
Detroit	3,520
Buffalo	29,500

## SHEEP.

Chicago	54,059
Omaha	22,871
Kansas City	24,431
St. Joseph	17,398
Cudahy	270
Sioux City	1,750
Wichita	43
New York and Jersey City	10,138
Fort Worth	784
Detroit	1,725
Buffalo	20,500

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## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.82½@7.75; city steam, \$7.25; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.95; do., South Africa, tcs., \$8.50; do., kegs, \$9.50; compound, \$6@6.12½.

## HOG MARKETS, FEB. 2.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 25,000; 5c. higher; \$5.40@5.77½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; shade higher; \$5.35@5.60.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 12,000; strong; \$5.35@5.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; active; \$5.55@5.82½.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts; 3,300; 5@10c. higher, \$6@6.15.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; strong; \$5.95@6.

## LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 76s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 67s. 6d.; shoulders, 40s. 6d.; hams, short, clear, 45s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 44s. 6d.; do., short rib, 44s.; do., long clear, 30@35 lbs., 45s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 45s.; backs, 42s. 6d.; bellies, 46s. 6d. Tallow, 25s. Turpentine, 48s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. Lard, spot, prime Western, tcs., 39s.; do., American refined, 20-lb. pails, 39s. 9d. Cheese, white new, 62s.; do., colored, 64s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 38 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. 10½d. Refined petroleum (London), 6½d.; linseed (London), 46s. 3d.; linseed oil (London), 22s. 3d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

The products markets are well supported, and are again moderately higher, as based upon 5c. higher hog supplies. Chicago stocks: 12,000 bbis. new pork (8,232 bbls. January 1); 15,000 bbls. old pork (22,020 bbls. January 1); 27,000 bbls. other pork (25,060 bbls. January 1); 17,000 tcs. contract lard (6,987 tcs. January 1); 14,000 tcs. ether lard (6,599 tcs. January 1); 8,000,000 lbs. ribs (3,295,782 lbs. January 1). Liverpool stocks: 13,100 boxes bacon, 3,300 boxes hams, 3,200 tcs. lard.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The mills have further weakened in price, with 10 tanks crude sold in the Mississippi Valley at 24½c., and 1 or 2 tanks in the Southeast at 24½c. The New York market was fairly steady to-day and because of the Washington report of the amount of cotton unginned as 250,844 bales, but which was variously interpreted by the cotton trade, but, on the whole, was a less amount than looked for. The "call" oil prices were: February at 31 1/4@32c.; March, 31 1/4@31 1/4c.; May, 31 1/2@32c.; July, 32 1/4@32 1/4c.; September, 32 1/4@33 1/4c.; sales, 300 July, 32 1/4c.

## Tallow.

The market is not further changed, and is now fairly steady. New York City, hhds., at 5½c., at which last sales.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 7½c. in New York, and at 7½c. in Chicago. Last sales at these prices.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the past week business in oleo oil has been very dull and prices can be quoted only as nominal. Stocks, both on this side and in Europe, are accumulating and the tendency seems to be towards lower prices.

Neutral lard, in sympathy with oleo oil, has been very quiet and the little business done has been at constantly decreasing figures.

Cottonseed oil is quite active at a slight reduction in figures, although it looks as though the future course of the market will not be far from present ruling values.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White &amp; Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1.—The ammoniate market the past month has been rather quiet. There has been a fair inquiry from most all sections, but not sufficiently large to absorb all offerings. Stocks at producing centres have undoubtedly increased in the past thirty days, but sellers have made no great effort to push sales, and while showing more disposition to consider counter offers than heretofore, the tone generally at the close is firm. We quote:

Ground tankage, 8 and 20, \$2.30 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 8½ and 25, \$2.10 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.22½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 and 20, \$2.25@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.27½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20@2.22½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.40@2.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.40@2.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.62½ and 10, \$2.65 and 10 c. i. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Futures remain firm, while spot and nearby show a slight advance. February-June inclusive, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.; May-December, \$2.17½ per 100 lbs.; entire year 1907, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—February to May, inclusive, \$3.10@3.12½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

## WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Stocks of ammoniates are becoming reduced in packers' hands. There is a large trade for fertilizer in the Southern States, which indicates there will be an active demand and good prices for ammoniates for the next two months. (See page 39 for latest quotations.)

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 1.—Quotations are as follows: 74% caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60%; 76% caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60%; 60% caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98% granulated caustic soda, in barrels, 3c. lb.; 58% pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48%; 48% carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, at 8c. per lb.; tale, at 1½c. per lb.; palm oil in casks, 6c. lb. and in barrels, 6½c. lb.; green olive oil, at 57c. to 58c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, at 62c. to 66c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 6½c. to 6¾c. lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 7½c. to 7¾c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 33c. to 34c. per gal.; corn oil, 4¾c. per lb.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	19,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	—
Omaha	150	6,000	—

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1906.

Chicago	24,000	4,500	\$5,000
Kansas City	12,000	6,000	8,000
Omaha	4,200	8,000	6,000

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1906.

Chicago	5,000	\$3,000	18,000
Kansas City	14,000	17,000	6,000
Omaha	5,300	13,000	4,500

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1906.

Chicago	21,000	23,000	17,000
Kansas City	9,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha	3,700	10,800	5,000

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

Chicago	7,500	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	8,000
Omaha	2,500	11,000	500

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Chicago	2,000	25,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	1,300	11,000	2,000

# RETAIL SECTION

## AN ICE FAMINE THREATENED.

As the winter season wanes without the appearance of the long awaited cold snap, the ice situation becomes more and more of a problem. In almost every section of the Eastern and Middle states, where annually millions of tons of natural ice is gathered at this season, practically not a ton has been put away at this time. Ponds and streams are either open or the ice is of an inconsequential thickness. Ice men are beginning to despair, and the problem for meat men, butchers and others who depend on the natural supply for preserving their stocks in summer is becoming a serious one. Production of artificial ice is increasing enormously, but it is not at present a drop in the bucket compared with the demand the country over. If February does not freeze things up pretty generally, from Maine to the Mississippi, there will be a serious ice famine next summer. Butchers are already losing much meat in some sections because they cannot get ice.

## TO RENOVATE BRASS SHOP FIXTURES.

Brass fixtures, when bright and sightly are pretty adornments to any butcher shop. Brass meat rails and brass ornaments on the counter scale are more inviting than are the time-honored iron fixtures, although it is admitted that the former require a great deal more work and foresight to keep them in good order. The meat hooks proper are naturally made of iron, on account of the strength they are required to possess. A novel and economic means to keep these in an always bright condition will be given later.

To cover brass with beautiful luster covers, a process by which this much desired end may be easily obtained is as follows: One ounce of cream of tartar is dissolved in one quart of hot water, to which is added one-half ounce of protochloride of tin, dissolved in four ounces of cold water. The whole is

then heated to boiling, the clear solution then decanted from a trifling precipitate, and poured under continual stirring into a solution of three ounces hyposulphite of soda in one-half pint of water, whereupon it is again heated to boiling, and filtered from the separated sulphur. This solution produces on brass the various luster colors depending on the length of time which the articles are allowed to remain in it. The colors at first will be light to dark gold yellow, passing through all the tints of red to an iridescent brown. A similar series of colors is produced by sulphide of copper and lead, which, however, are not remarkable for their stability. Whether this defect will be obviated by the use of the tin solution, experience and time alone can show.

## BRITISH BUTCHERS IN POLITICS.

The parliamentary elections which were lately held in Great Britain excited all classes, and the butchers took quite a general interest in the political fight. That arguments extend to personalities sometimes, just as they do in American politics, is shown in an incident related by the London Meat Trades Journal about a Brixton butcher and a customer, one of whom is a Liberal and the other a Conservative.

The other day, while looking over some ox heads the butcher was visited by his friend the Liberal who, pointing smilingly to one of the heads, asked what the price was. "Oh! I'll take fourpence a pound for that one." "Tell me," said his friend, "is it a Conservative or Liberal head?" "Why, Conservative, of course," replied the butcher. "What a pity; if it had been a Liberal I should have bought it, though it cost a penny a pound more." "Oh! I can soon make it a Liberal head if you'll buy it at fivepence," said Mr. Butcher. "All right," quoth the customer. Whereupon the butcher, turning to his assistant, said: "Jack, take the brains out of this head and weigh it up to Mr. — at fivepence a pound!"

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Jesse Birdsall will open a meat market at Goshen, N. Y.

R. M. Banks has opened a new butcher shop at Banks, Ore.

John Johnson will open a new meat market at Hogansville, Ga.

Fred. Neibergall will open a new meat market at Benwood, W. Va.

Cox & Fischer will open a new meat market at Port Chester, N. Y.

A. D. Emmons has opened a new butcher shop at Hood River, Ore.

Val. Krauss has sold his meat market at Dallas, Tex., to E. Gibbons.

Geo. J. Mins has sold his meat market at Morris, Ia., to D. C. Parkhill.

N. Juul has purchased the meat market of Howland & Co. at Goff, Kan.

J. Yost has purchased the meat market of Chas. J. Shaw at Edgar, Neb.

V. L. Stohr has decided to discontinue his meat market at Goshen, N. Y.

W. E. Hanson has sold his meat business at Laramie, Wyo., to Towson & Co.

Reuben Nelson has sold his butcher shop at Clayton, Kan., to Chas. Dimick.

Henry Murray has sold his butcher shop at Grangeville, Ida., to J. B. Thompson.

Swank & Kahl have purchased the butcher shop of W. W. Cole at Norman, Okla.

The meat market of J. C. Morey at Marion, O., has been purchased by O. C. Danner.

C. E. Darnell has purchased the meat market of J. E. Toliver at Steubenville, Tex.

D. D. Lyne has succeeded to the meat business of Mullens & Lyne at Boynton, I. T.

Wood & Ramsey have purchased the meat business of E. Fleas at Port Jervis, N. Y.

J. M. Garrett has sold his meat business at Ashdown, Ark., to Wimberly & Campbell.

Smith & Smith have succeeded to the butcher shop of Sid. Smith at Gilmer, Tex.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Glen Hamilton at Van Wert, O. Loss not given.

Fluchart & Crane have purchased the meat market of L. F. Ward at Stewartsville, Mo.

Marshall & Shaw have succeeded to the meat business of A. E. Marshall at Plover, Ia.

J. M. Steinberg has purchased the meat and grocery business of L. Kahn at Omaha, Neb.

McCaskay & Rhoades have sold their meat market at Pattonsburg, Mo., to Neil & Morris.

In a recent fire at Blackfoot, Ida., the butcher shop of Criswell & Hill was damaged.

A. Ofner has purchased the meat and grocery business of John Shepek at Kansas City, Kan.

This is  
our  
Packing  
House  
Special—  
Just one  
of the  
famous

## S. & S. SKINNING KNIVES

"The knife that is always the same." Everyone made from our own special formula steel, and GUARANTEED to hold an edge. No hard spots, or soft spots. A knife that you can work with—doesn't require constant sharpening. A postal will bring quotations in any desired quantity.

NATIONAL CUTLERY COMPANY - - - DETROIT, MICH.

J. G. Kaslow has sold his interest in the City Meat Market at Mora, Minn., to Fred Burch.

Henry & Kern have been succeeded in the meat business at Henrietta, I. T., by J. C. Henry.

S. W. Balton has sold his meat market and grocery store at Kansas City, Mo., to B. F. Sellers.

Radford & Bickert have been succeeded in the meat business at Grafton, Neb., by A. Radford.

Graham & Stangel have succeeded to the meat business of Harry Graham at Boise City, Ida.

T. Henry's meat market, at McGraw, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Jan. 28. Insurance not stated.

G. E. Gustin has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Gustin & Real at Topeka, Kan.

Gunn & Hinton have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Kansas City by B. F. Hinton.

T. H. Powers has purchased the meat and grocery business of J. R. Sturgell at Hot Springs, Ark.

The meat market of M. Colbert at Enid, Okla., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$1,000, partially insured.

Acorn & Sons have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Seymour, Mo., by Acorn & Bewherst.

David A. Welch, provision dealer of Wellesley, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,248; assets, \$610.

The Garden City Packing Company of Walla Walla, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000.

Ninemire & Morgan have been succeeded in the wholesale and retail meat business at Montesano, Wash., by G. Ninemire.

The meat market of Edward F. Harter, at 311 State street, Erie, Pa., was damaged by fire on January 26 to the extent of \$1,000.

W. and W. A. Decker have purchased the meat markets of the Western Supply Company and the Skelley Company at McKeesport, Pa.

C. Benoit & Company, of Chicopee, Mass., meat and grocery merchants, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,007; assets, \$925.

The Charles Street Grocery Company, of Rockford, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 to deal in provisions, etc. F. H. Dahlquist, P. O. Johnson and C. E. Sandset are the incorporators.

William D. Ackerson, Albert Klein, J. Cooke Henderhot, of Newton, N. J., have incorporated the W. D. Ackerson Market Company, of Newton, N. J., with \$25,000, to deal in groceries, meats, provisions, fish, vegetables and other food products.

The butchers of Paducah, Ky., have perfected their organization for mutual protection with the following officers: Charles Smith, president; Henry Saltzgiver, first vice-president; Frank Petter, second vice-president; Lucien Durrett, secretary and treasurer.

The A. Satz Grocery Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to conduct a wholesale and retail grocery and provision business, with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Israel Binenshock, Newark, N. J.; Samuel L. Bruck, New York; Elias Satz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Abraham Satz, Newark, N. J.

Butchers' Union No. 267, at Geneva, N. Y., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gottfried Witter; vice-president, William Price; financial secretary, Harry Hoffman; treasurer, Eugene Devaney; recording secretary, Fred Baumgartner, Jr.; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Newman; guard, John Lynch.

#### WHALE MEAT EATEN IN CANADA.

Whale meat is coming on the market in Canada from Newfoundland sources. The flesh of the deep-sea Leviathans looks and tastes so much like beef that the difference is scarcely noticeable, at least to the Canadian

eye and palate. It is so cheap that if competition makes it necessary it is said it can be sold for a cent a pound and still leave a margin of profit. There is as much meat on a seventy-ton whale as on 200 fat steers. The meat may be a little coarse in quality, but it is claimed to be as nutritious as beef. The company which is preparing whale meat for the market has already sold several lots to merchants in the West Indies, and the poor natives have bought it without hesitation. It is better food than they have been accustomed to buying.

The whale stations in Newfoundland are the first to attempt to save all portions of the sea monster, and by so doing have doubled its value. Formerly the blubber was cut away, and then the carcass set adrift, but now the entire body is saved, including even the bones and blood. One of these modern stations will dispose of four seventy-ton whales in twenty-four hours, having the oil ready for shipment in barrels, the meat incased in casks and the blood, bones and refuse reduced to powder and packed in sacks.

This is extraordinary when the size of the carcass is taken into consideration. Specimens are frequent that measure eighty feet long, and it has been found that the largest ones will always weigh a ton for every foot of their length. There are certain parts of a whale that are strangely out of proportion. Although its body and mouth are enormous, its eyes and throat are exceedingly small.

As a matter of curiosity the various organs of a large sulphur whale were weighed recently. The tongue tipped the scales at exactly 4,000 pounds, while the eye was barely half a pound in weight. The jawbone was twenty feet long, and one side of it weighed 1,000 pounds. The tongue, boiled separately, produced nearly four barrels of oil.

Although the mouth is almost wide enough to encompass a box car, the throat is so narrow that only the smallest particles of food can be swallowed, hence the big creatures subsist altogether on tiny shrimps and little fishes. However, there is one species—the sperm whale—which has an opening big enough to accommodate even larger objects than the body of a man. It is not unusual to find portions of an octopus weighing several tons when the stomach of one of these whales is dissected.

#### CLEVER PEASANT AND SMUGGLED PIGS.

A chapter in the prevailing meat famine spectacle unfolding itself before German meat consumers is illustrated by a clever smuggling trick which has been played on a customs officer on the Russo-German frontier. An innocent looking peasant reported to the officers a plot for getting a large number of pigs across the frontier. The method, he said, would be to drive across at intervals of half an hour three, six, twelve and two hundred pigs, the smugglers arguing that if the first three lots could be sent over there would be no trouble with the two hundred.

The officer was naturally on the alert. In accordance with the peasant's statement three pigs were driven over, then six, followed by twelve. All were allowed to pass, and preparations were made for the reception of the two hundred. But no more pigs appeared, and the twenty-one animals admitted had in the meantime been lodged in safety.



Will grind **Butcher Knives, Cleavers, Splitters, etc.**

Will run sewing machine and polish silverware. Most useful article in the world.

**PRICE COMPLETE** — Including faucet connection, emery, buffing and pulley wheels, polishing composition, etc., **\$4.00**.

**\$3.50** and this ad will get the Motor.

**DIVINE WATER MOTOR CO.**  
296 BROADWAY NEW YORK

**20 MULE BORAX TEAM ARRESTED.**  
The 20 Mule Borax Team manager and crew were arrested last week in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for alleged violation of State road law, which provides that "wagons and load in excess of 7,500 pounds must not be driven over the turnpikes." The manager and crew were arrested by a constable on complaint of Crane Township. Their three wagons were weighed and the 5,000-gallon tank wagon was within the limit of the law, but the first and second wagons, which have wheels seven feet high with tires eight inches wide, the officials claimed, were over weight. The local business men and newspapers were heartily in sympathy with the manager of the 20 Mule Team and offered him every assistance in their power.

This 20 Mule Team is the original borax express that hauled borax out of Death Valley in the old days. They used to make a round trip of the 162 miles to Mojave, the nearest railroad station, every twenty days. They are now touring and exhibiting throughout the country. In the old days the 20 Mule Team carried almost incredibly large and heavy loads of borax, and in spite of the shifting desert sands over which part of the journeys were made, the wheels did not sink in. The tires were made eight inches wide to avoid it, and after such practical experience carried on over a number of years, it seems absurd to have anyone say that wagons with such wide tires could be an injury to any turnpike. In fact, these wide tires act rather as road rollers, improving the highway.

#### BARGAINS IN EQUIPMENT.

Second-hand machinery in good order. You want to get rid of it quick and at a profitable price. An inch on page 48 will do it.

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